The New-York Times.

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ITALIAN UNITY.

Immense Mass-Meeting at the Academy of Music.

A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE.

The Beauty, Talent, and Fashion of the City Enthusiastic in the Cause of Italy.

RESOLUTIONS FULL OF MEANING.

An Address to the Government and People of Italy.

Speeches by Major-Gen. Dix, Parke Godwin, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Judge Emmett, Horace Greeley, Rev. William Adams and Others.

The Academy of Music, which has been dedicated to the muses and especially honored by Italian harmony, was filled literally to overflowing last evening, by an audience anxious to express their sympathy with the successful movement for Italian unity. The immense auditorium was packed with an assemblage which, for respectability and standing in the community, would compare most favorably with any ever congregated within its walls for any purpose, and the unanimity of feeling was evinced in the spontaneous bursts of applause which greeted the sentiments of the speakers. The opening address of Gen. DIX was most enthusiastically cheered, especially those portions which referred to the success of the union of the Italian States and the object for which the movement was inaugurated.

The music was furnished by Grafulla's Band, which discoursed the overture to "William Tell," quartets from "Rigoletto," and a grand selection from "Ernani."

The meeting was called to order by Hon. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, who nominated Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX as presiding officer. The nomination was enthusiastically indorsed, and the General took the chair and proceeded to deliver the following address:

SPEECH OF GEN. DIX.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FELLOW-CITIZENS: Two hundred and seventy-five years before the Christian era, the Republic of Rome, after nearly five centuries of conflict, succeeded in extending its dominion over all Italy; and from that epoch may be dated the beginning of its triumphant march to universal empire. After the lapse of more than two thousand years, modern Italy, the successor of the ancient, is celebrating a similar event—the union of its entire domain under one political Government; and it must be the cordial wish of every one who is familiar with the ills that classic land has suffered during the last few centuries, that this consolidation of its temporal power may be the beginning of a career worthy of the Empire which it succeeds—not in conquest, but in literature and art, and liberal institutions. It is but a few years since the territory which now constitutes the Kingdom of Italy was shared by a multiplicity of separate sovereignties. Sardinia, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Two Sicilies, the States of the Church, and several other minor divisions have disappeared, and all are united under one political head. This reconstruction of the political elements, accomplished almost without bloodshed, has given the new State an honorable rank among the other nations of Europe; and out of this unity have grown the extirpation of jealousies and rivalry, a respectful consideration abroad, and the strength at home which is the fruit of a common sympathy in interest and feeling. In this consolidation of separate States the people of all have concurred—not with coldness or indifference, but with an enthusiasm nearly universal. They see in the future an exemption from the distractions which have weakened and impoverished them, and they believe they see also the reproduction of something of the national power and prosperity of the past. It is only in one quarter in Italy that its unity has encountered opposition and engendered hostile feeling. A small portion of the secular adherents of the Church of Rome regard the separation of the temporal from the ecclesiastical power as a spoliation and a crime. But, fellow-citizens, he who, in the vicissitudes of human government, has the exercise of temporal sovereignty cast upon him, must take it with the responsibilities and hazards incident to it—with the danger of having it wrested from him by foreign conquest, or of being divested of it by the uprising of those who are subjected to it, when they feel that their welfare or their freedom will be promoted by the change. It is to this larger popular sovereignty that the temporal power of the Church of Rome has given place. The people of the Papal State have changed their political ruler by an overwhelming majority of votes—I may say, with a unanimity unparalleled in the annals of popular suffrage. At Rome, the seat of the temporal power of the Church, in 40,881 votes there were only forty-six in the negative, and the same unanimity was shown by the vote of the provinces. In all this the people have but exercised a right, which we and the friends of free government throughout the world hold to be inalienable. It is needless to add, what all know, that there has been no period within the last quarter of a century when the people of Rome would not have asserted this right, if they had not been restrained by foreign bayonets. We, whose ancestors were borne down during their colonial dependence, by the armed hirelings of Great Britain, well know how to appreciate the value of such a deliverance. The Parliament of Italy is now busy with the measures of legislation, which have become necessary to fix the demarcations of power under the new political régime. I have seen a synopsis of the law under discussion. It surrounds the Church with all the safeguards essential to its perfect security and independence in the exercise of its ecclesiastical functions; and it provides for the personal comfort of the Pontiff with the tenderness due to a venerable prelate, who, in his private life, has given to the world an example of simplicity and purity worthy of universal applause. It could not well be otherwise, when the late Roman State has fifteen representatives in the Parliament, and when a vast majority of the body are of the Church's own religious creed. One of the most striking illustrations of the beneficent influence of the union of the Italian States is the recognition of the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. In every portion of the new State—in the capital as well as the provinces—Romanism and Protestantism may stand side by side, as here and in nearly every country in Europe, and labor to advance the cause of religion without danger of interference or collision. In a word, united Italy presents to us what we consider all that is most precious in human government—a free Church in a free State. I have referred thus briefly to the consolidation of the Italian States, that the object of this meeting may be the better understood. It is to cheer them on in their new career of civil and religious freedom by an expression of our sympathy, in which I sincerely believe seven-eighths of all the people of the United States will concur: to re-echo the cry, which resounded throughout the Roman territory when the *plebiscitum* was in progress: "Viva Roma, Capitale d'Italia!" to hail the union of the Italian States as the era of a larger and more diffusive charity, under the influence of which religious societies may be willing to give up something of their exclusiveness for the sake of coming into closer communion with each other, and which shall make every man who bears the name of Christian feel at home in any temple dedicated to the service of his Maker. And, in conclusion, we are here, fellow-citizens, to express the hope that there may be no cause in the future to wish, with FILICAJA and BYRON, that Italy were "less lovely or more powerful," but that she may, in her new estate, become so prosperous and strong that neither Gaul nor Teuton shall ever dare to tread her sacred soil again, except in friendly companionship.

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT then presented the names of the following Vice-Presidents:

VICE-PRESIDENTS—James Brown, William E. Dodge, Jonathan Sturges, Henry G. Stebbins, A. A. Low, Willard Parker, William Orton, Charles Butler, W. H. Aspinwall, W. C. Bryant, Marshall O. Roberts, Jackson S. Schultz, Samuel T. B. Morse, Francis Lieber, W. H. Webb, Charles P. Kirkland, Alexander Van Rensselear, C. N. Talbot, Hiram Barney, Cyrus W. Field, William Remsen, LeGrand B. Cannon, G. T. Olyphant, Alfred Post, W. B. Ogden, Gustav Schwab, Geo. W. Curtis, J. W. Beekman, Peter Cooper, S. B. Chittenden, Washington R. Vermilye, Horace Greeley, Fred. G. Foster, A. R. Wetmore, L. P. Morton, J. E. Williams, Robt. Lenox Kennedy, Fred. J. De Peyster, Cortlandt Palmer, Geo. T. Strong, Otis D. Swan, D. Willis James, J. M. Rhinelander, Theo. W. Riley, Robt. J. Livingston, W. A. Booth, Geo. W. Lane, J. C. Havemeyer, C. V. S. Roosevelt, E. D. Morgan, Shepard Knapp, Stewart Brown, Geo. P. Putnam, Theo. W. Dwight, Tho. Hall Faile, Nathan Bishop, R. Ogden Doremus, and others.

Mr. ROOSEVELT then read letters from Vice-President COLFAX and Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State. The TIMES has already printed that of Mr. COLFAX and those of other gentlemen who have expressed their sympathy with this cause. The letter of Hon. HAMILTON FISH is as follows:

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1871.

Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: It will not be in my power to attend the meeting to celebrate the completion of Italian Unity, &c., on the 12th inst. It may be questioned how far the restraints of the official position of one brought into relations with foreign Powers may allow him to take part in the proceedings of a meeting whose objects look to the internal relations of a Government with which the United States are on the most friendly terms.

But nothing is more natural than that the people of the United States, who have so recently passed the ordeal of a distressing civil war in the defense and maintenance of their national unity, should sympathize with Italy on the completion of that unity which has so long been the aspiration of her statesmen and patriots, and there can be no reason to restrain the expression of joy which every American feels in the advance made in other lands toward the incorporation with their institutions of the principles which we deem to underlie the welfare and the happiness of the great masses which constitute the several nations of the world, and we need not hesitate in giving expression to the gratification which we cannot fail to experience in the adoption, wherever it may be adopted, of liberal constitutional government, securing to the citizen the civil and religious liberty which we believe to be the natural right of man.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

Letters have also been received from the following: Hon. W. A. Buckingham, U. S. S.; Hon. Charles Sumner, U. S. S.; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, U. S. S.; Hon. J. M. Howard, U. S. S.; Hon. H. W. Corbett, U. S. S.; Hon. G. P. Edmunds, U. S. S.; Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.; Hon. William Strong, Assistant Justice S. C. U. S.; Hon. Samuel N. Miller, Assistant Justice S. C. U. S.; Hon. Mr. Delano, Secretary Interior, Washington; Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary War, Washington; Hon. John W. Geary, Governor Pennsylvania; Hon. S. A. Garfield, Washington, D. C.; Hon. O. O. Howard, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Charles F. Adams, Boston; Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Buffalo, N. Y.; Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvane, Ohio; Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., Union Seminary, New-York; Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., New-York; Rev. Orville Dewey, D. D.; Rev. George Putnam, Roxbury, Mass.; Rev. W. H. Hedge, Professor Harvard College; Rev. John S. C. Abbott, Connecticut; Rev. O. B. Frothingham, New-York; Rev. W. W. Evarts, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. J. N. McLeod, New-York; Rev. B. Sunderland, D. D., Washington, D. C.; Hon. E. A. Hoar, and Hon. G. S. Hillard, Boston, Mass.; Hon. Andrew D. White, President Cornell University; Hon. J. D. Cox, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. Courtlandt Parker, Newark, N. J.; Hon. W. M. Evarts, New-York; Hon. W. D. Campbell, New-Brunswick; R. W. Emerson, Concord, Mass.; Hon. James W. Beekman, New-York; William Lloyd Garrison, Boston, Mass.; J. G. Brown, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; A. Jackson, President Trinity College, Hartford; Howard Crosby, Chancellor New-York University; Samuel Harris, President Bowdoin College, Maine; Prof. M. P. Anderson, President Rochester University; J. G. Holland, Springfield, Mass.; H. T. Tuckerman, New-York; George William Curtis, New-York; Justin McCarthy, New-York; W. D. Howells, Cambridge, Mass.; John G. Whittier, Amesbury, Mass.; Richard H. Dana, Jr., Boston, Mass.; G. A. Calvert, Newport, N. J.; C. A. Bristed, Washington, D. C.; John D. Sherwood, New-York; Henry James, Cambridge, Mass.; Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, N. Y.; Bayard Taylor, Pennsylvania; Francis Lieber, New-York; Edward N. Kirk, Boston, Mass.; Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., New-York; Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., New-Haven; Rev. Asa Smith, D. D., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; Rev. Horace Bushnell, Hartford, Conn.; Prof. George P. Fisher, Yale College, New-Haven; Rev. James McCosh, President Princeton College, N. J.; Senator H. B. Anthony, U. S. S.; Father Thomas Farrell.

The announcement was here made that the hall was overflowing, and that a large number of people were gathered in the street. Gen. DIX suggested that speakers go out and address them; and Hon. HORACE GREELEY, DANIEL D. LORD and Prof. CROSBY volunteered, and made a few brief remarks.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were presented by the Committee through Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON:

1. *Whereas*, The temporal sovereignty of the Popes over the Roman people was the growth of the same circumstances and conditions from which other absolute Governments arose during the feudal ages; and

Whereas, This Government having the same origin, must be subject to the same conditions to which any other Government is subject, and the same obligations by which any other Government is bound; and

Whereas, With the growth of intelligence and of the spirit of liberty, the Roman people, from age to age, have protested against the government of the Pope in civil affairs; now, by the voice of heroic leaders, and again by popular revolutions, which have many times driven out the Pope from Rome; and

Whereas, In 1849, when the Pope had abandoned Rome, leaving the Government without a head, a Constituent Assembly elected by universal suffrage in the Roman States, declared the secular Government of the Papacy abolished, and "proclaimed that portion of central Italy, which had hitherto been the patrimony of Popes, a free and independent Republic," which was only overthrown, and the subsequent rule of the Pope restored and maintained, by foreign bayonets; therefore,

Resolved, That in voting to unite themselves to the Constitutional Government of Italy, the people of Rome have been true to the spirit of their history as manifested against the temporal power of the Popes since the beginning of its encroachment upon popular liberties and rights.

2. *Whereas*, The temporal Government of the Church of Rome had long made itself insupportable to its subjects by a system of policy which, in 1815 and 1831, called forth remonstrances from the Powers that restored the Pope; and again, also, repeated and earnest entreaties from the late Government of France; and which has been grievously deplored by eminent and saintly Roman Catholic clergymen—as LACORDAIRE, ROSMINI, GIOBERTI, DOLLINGER, and many others; therefore,

Resolved, That we congratulate the Roman people upon their deliverance from this oppressive yoke, and that Austria and France having been led by the course of events to abandon intervention as impolitic and wrong, they now find in the Government of Italy a pledge of the enjoyment of political and religious liberty under constitutional forms.

3. *Resolved*, That we congratulate them also that this great revolution has been accomplished at so little cost of life, and that they have refrained from any acts of violence toward the representatives of the late Government, or the ecclesiastics who were identified with it, and from any disrespect or hindrance whatever to the Pope in his religious character and office.

4. *Resolved*, That the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are instituted to secure the rights of all to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," can admit of no exception in favor of an ecclesiastical Government wielding the civil power.

5. *Resolved*, That the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence that "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness," finds in the rejection of the Papal Government by the Roman people, and their choice of the free Constitutional Government of Italy, an illustration that should receive the warm approval and admiration of the American people.

6. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as religious liberty is absolutely essential to political liberty, and political liberty to religious liberty, and the separation of Church and State is necessary to the complete independence and the rightful and effective administration of either, we rejoice that the example of the United States, in abolishing all religious burdens and restraints, has been followed in Austria, Italy and Ireland, and now at last in Rome; that we honor the jealous care with which the Government of Italy has guarded the personal liberties and rights of the Pope, and are assured that by the substitution of freedom for force, and of popular rights for princely prerogatives, both State and Church will minister to the highest well-being of a now emancipated and united nation.

7. *Resolved*, That the principle of national unity which the people of the United States have established at the cost of so much treasure and blood, which has been the aspiration of the mind of Italy, as expressed in her literature from DANTE to ALFIERI and NICOLINI, and in the policy of her greatest statesmen from King ARDUINO to VICTOR EMMANUEL—a principle necessary to the development of the resources and culture of a nation in the higher civilization—gives to the Italian nation, of which the people of Rome are properly an integral part, the right to possess Rome as their capital, with an undivided sovereignty—a measure acquiesced in by all the Powers of Europe; and that the presence in that capital of an essentially hostile Power, claiming independent sovereignty, would be incompatible with the independence of the nation, and its position among the free peoples of the world.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, when the following address was read by Mr. LORD:

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF ITALY.

We, citizens of the United States, who have long stood as the vanguard of civil and religious freedom, and whose own unity has been, within a few years, so gloriously consummated, hail with a peculiar pleasure the advent of Italy to freedom and unity. Having watched with the keenest sympathy and hope the patient struggle of the Italian people for their emancipation, having shared the admiration of the civilized world, for the vigor, devotion and spirit of self-sacrifice, by which that struggle has been animated, we now rejoice with them in the final fulfillment of their noble and patriotic desires. Italy is at last free! Italy is at last one! Her nationality is declared; her Government consolidated; and her ancient capital, so long withheld from her grasp, is once more restored to her possession. The City of Rome, so dear to the Italian heart, no longer a rival sovereignty maintained alone by foreign arms, now stands the representative of the whole Italian people, upheld and supported by the free choice of the nation! In this great achievement we discern not only a solace for the sorrows of the past, and the fruition of many noble hopes, but the pledge of the grandest developments in the future. With the rights and the liberties of all men amply secured by the guarantees of a constitutional government; with the State for ever separated from the Church, as the essential guard of all political and religious progress; with the sovereign power to control its own destinies, resting within its own borders, and among its own free and equal citizens, we are assured, that the people of the Peninsula will receive a new and beneficent impulse in all the elements of national prosperity. We know, from our own experience, how her national resources will be developed, how her industrial energies will be stimulated, how her system of popular education will be enlarged and perfected; how, the need of revolutionary ferments being removed, order and peace will be everywhere established, and how a fresh life of knowledge, of liberty, and of faith, infused into her members, will work out a glorious redemption. In this belief we again congratulate them on the peaceful triumph of the national cause, and bid them a God speed in the career they have so worthily begun.

SPEECH OF MR. PARKE GODWIN.

In seconding the address, Mr. PARKE GODWIN spoke as follows:

As it is the habit of royal and princely families to celebrate the coming of age of a son with festivities and rejoicings, so it is the practice and the glory of our country—the first of the free nations—to welcome the advent of any people to an independent existence. We, by our position, stand as the godfather and sponsors of all who win their way into the great heritage of freedom. We are prompted by our feelings to sympathize in their desires to attain a self-conscious manhood; we are pledged by our principles to encourage their efforts, and to be exceeding glad when they have succeeded. It is thus that we have successively stretched forth our hands to the tottering South American republics, when they broke the leading-strings of European dominion; thus we sent words of cheer to the Greeks in their struggles against Turkey; to Hungary in her fruitless efforts, to France in her revolutions, and to Ireland in her hopes: and now we meet to utter our cordial greetings to Italy, on the accomplishment of her long wished for and long delayed, but inevitable national consolidation. Italy! Italy! how the word stirs up the deepest emotions of our souls! Italy, the land of beauty whither the lovers of the picturesque and graceful turn instinctively to realize their dream of the earlier paradise. Italy, whose every rood of soil is consecrated by the immortal memories of some grand step in human civilization. Italy, the home of the arts which capture and enthrall the imagination of mankind, as the highest and happiest embodiments of our ideals, but alas! Italy, which, amid all her splendors and glories, rises ever before us wan, broken, dishevled, her homes a waste, her literature a plaintive cry of distress and despair, because always denied the most essential and precious of all rights, her right to be! One thing in European history must have impressed every reader of it as most strange and remarkable. It is this: That everywhere after the downfall of the Roman Empire, there emerged from the seeming anarchy and chaos of the barbaric irruption the great modern nationalties—everywhere but on the peninsula. The old Gaul, trampled apparently into dust by the Ripuarian and Italian Franks, revived almost unchanged as restless and brilliant France; the heavy hand of the Vandal, and more lately of the Saracen in Iberia, only renders more piercing the cry of nascent Spain; the ancient Bretons, subdued but not annihilated by their Anglo-Saxon and Norman conquerors, emerge and live as the stalwart England; but on the peninsula, better adapted by local position and circumstances than any other part of the Continent for the formation of a distinct, compact and powerful nationality, no Italy comes forth. The various hordes of Heries—Goths, Lombards, Franks—pass over the stage, but Italy stands silent in the side-scenes. Her name remains, (for that was imperishable from old renown,) but her substantive unity, her integral consciousness, in short, her individual life, no longer appears. We search her annals for a thousand years and find many startling things, but not herself; we meet with splendid cities, with robust communes, with magnificent principalities, but nowhere with a nation. The forms of heroic men incessantly rise—Arnolds, Savanorolas, Dantes, Bracaleones, Ricuris—with her name on their lips, but are soon stifled in the damp of dungeons or in the fastness of exile. We encounter glorious efforts at patriotic emancipation, but they are always abortive efforts, whelmed away as soon as they are born, in tempests of revolution, or crushed to death by the mailed hand of the invader. Never, in spite of the admirable fitness of her geographical features, surrounded by seas and guarded by Alps; never, in spite of the essential identity of her native races; never, though one language was spoken from Turin to Naples, could Italy, as a whole, as a nation, as a substantive being, as an independent existence, come to the birth. Always baffled, always frustrated, "victor or vanquished," as FELICAJA says, "still a slave." Now, what has been the cause of this anomaly? Why, in the face of so many yearnings, of so many struggles, of so much toil and bloodshed and sorrow, has Italy remained the seat of incessant convulsions, like her own Vesuvius, belching forth forever, with a few intervals, flame and red-hot lava, and shaking forever with the shocks of earthquake? The answer is plain. Italy, from the outset of her modern career, from the early years of the Middle Ages, has had fixed at her very heart an aneurism, which has dilated and feasted there, till her whole circulation became corrupted, paralyzed. In the very middle of the peninsula, and only ten years ago, stretching across from sea to sea, and dividing it into two separate parts, spread a broad belt of land, which was the seat of an exclusive, an independent and a foreign Government. Yes, let me repeat, within the sovereignty of Italy, within her own borders, at the very centre of her dominion, was another sovereignty, not only not responsible to her, but alien in its origin; not only foreign in its origin, but absolute and autocratic in its pretensions; not only absolute in its pretensions as a proprietor and a ruler, but divine and theocratic in character, and asserting a superiority not over Italy only, but over the world! Now, let me ask any statesman or lawyer, or even any cursory reader of affairs, whether it is possible for a sovereign State to exist in the bosom of another sovereign State? Do they not exclude each other by the very definition of sovereignty? Does not the very supposition imply conflict and disorder? Must not the one sooner or later swallow up and destroy the latter? Even if they were consentaneous in their instincts and objects; even if their feelings, their principles, their institutions harmonize to the full, the relation would still be abnormal, jarring, perilous, and liable at any moment to a destructive rupture. What has been once our own experience on that head; where, with a kindred people, with the same language, laws, trades, political systems, and destinies, the bare assertion of two incompatible sovereignties led to an awful and bloody war. How would it be, then—how must it be when these sovereignties are not harmonious either in structure or design, where the Governments which exercise their powers, are without sympathy of feeling or purpose, and are borne onward by totally opposite impulses and inspirations? How inevitable, in such a case, the outbreak, discord, hatred, and internecine and unending war! Now that is the case of Italy. It has happened in the course of events that this principality of Rome—originally a dependent duchy of the Roman Empire—then, by a revolutionary movement of the people in the eighth century, when they broke away from the Empire the "Republic of Rome," whose Government was conferred by the same people upon the Bishop of Rome; and finally, by the conquests of PIPPIN and of CHARLEMAGNE, made the "Church and the Republic of Rome," this principality, by these events, acquired a double character. It became a Church as well as a State; it was an Italian principality but also a universal kingdom; a temporal power as well as a spiritual power, and by this double capacity, necessarily inimical to the aspirations, the tendencies, the feelings, and the interests of Italy as a nation. Italy as a nation, has experienced the same influences precisely which the other nations of Europe experienced, and which from age to age, have lifted them out of medieval conditions into those of our modern civilization. Italy, like the other nations, has felt that warm and powerful breath of freedom, which has loosed industry and trade from their icy fetters; which has secularized politics, taking them out of the domain of bigotry and persecution; which has emancipated thought and conscience, and which is leading us all on to that glorious consummation when the equal and sacred manhood of every child of the Universal Father shall be the one pervading, inspiring, organizing truth of political and social life—the frontal truth of all your States; the redeeming truth of all your Churches. Rome, on the other hand, from the necessities of her position as a double Government, has been hostile to all these hopes of larger liberty, to all these tendencies to more liberal forms. The political theory which, as a theocracy, she is compelled to adopt, is not the theory of modern thought, but is entirely inconsistent with the exercise of temporal power, according to any of the principles adopted by science, and recognized in the practice of all the enlightened modern nations. That theory is that God himself has commissioned two powers to govern the world—the spiritual power and the temporal power: the former exercised by the Pope and the latter by the King. That the spiritual power is the sun, while the temporal power is the earth; that the one is the soul, the other the body; consequently that the one is as superior to the other as the sun is to the earth, or the soul to the body; and that the temporal is responsible to the spiritual, while the spiritual is responsible only to God. Heaven preserve us, as PAUL LOUIS COURIER used to say, from malignity and metaphors. How, under such a theory, can a Government be anything but absolute, anything but irresponsible, anything but "immutable," as it is called—that is, incapable of error, and therefore incapable of amelioration. Deriving its authority and its powers not from its people, nor any class of its people, nor yet from the larger constituency of Christendom, but from a special and direct gift of the Almighty, its agents are of course responsible only to Him from whom they hold their trust. No human law may call them to account; no human tribunal subject their acts to its scrutiny or its punishment; and no human opinion, indeed, venture to criticise or condemn. Again: under such a theory and constitution of government, the spiritual ends must take precedence of the mere temporal ends; rights must be subordinated to duties even the most formal; and the chief business of administration become, not the defense of person and property, but the definition of dogma and the promotion of external worship. Accordingly the Government of Rome, of all the Governments in the civilized world, is the most absolute and at the same time the most absurd. It is a Government of priests, in which laymen have no voice and no uses. Not an iota of freedom exists there by right, only by concession. Not a solitary public Press which is not controlled by its agents; not a public meeting can be held without its sanction, and not a book can be circulated, even the Bible, nor the common Father of All worshiped, but by its consent. What is worse is that offenses against this authority constitute a sacrilege; mere sins and personal vices become heinous crimes, and are more often punished than crimes; and the temerity which ventures to call in question the acts of the hierophant, who is also the judge and the executioner, is liable to the dungeon and the ax, as well as of hell-fire. Need we wonder, then, that the Italian people, placed in juxtaposition with such a power, should become restive and irritable? When the thorn is in your side will you not pluck it out? When the maremma is inclosing your fields, and spreading its vapors to your very door, will you not drain off its stagnant pools and open its pestilent bogs to the air and sunlight of Heaven? Well, then, can you be surprised that the Roman people have more than a score of times driven out their prince, who was only restored in most cases by the points of foreign bayonets turned against the breasts of his faithful subjects? That, however, is not all. This Roman principality is not only an anachronism, a petty local tyranny translated out of the ninth into the nineteenth century, and as such a scourge to its immediate subjects. It is, beside, a theocratic monarchy, and as such an obstacle and a clog to the progressive development of the whole of Italy. Representing a vast outside constituency, it has aims, feelings, policy, and principles that are wholly foreign to Italy. All its external relations are managed with reference to its own advancement, and not in reference to the advancement of that people within whose borders it subsists. Whether coalescing or warring with the Greek Emperors; whether coalescing or warring with the Lombard Kings; whether coalescing or warring with the Frank Mayors of the Palace; whether coalescing or warring with the aristocratic Republics, with the German Kaisers, or the English, the French, the Spanish monarchies, its conduct has invariably been determined by its own interests of religion or ambition, and not by the interests of its Italian connection. Italy has often been a pawn in its game; it has been the shuttlecock of its blows; it has been the field of its battles; but her defense, her development, her progress, her concentration and strength were never the end. On the contrary, it was always an end to defeat every movement for her consolidation and strength. Fra PAOLO JACPI, who in the first years of the seventeenth century, took the part of the Venetian Republic against the Papacy, returning to his cell one night was smitten down by the hand of an assassin—smitten but not killed. Drawing the weapon from the wound, he hung it upon the wall, inscribing beneath it, "The dagger of Rome." So upon every baffled and unsuccessful effort of the Italian people to accomplish their national enfranchisement, we may also inscribe "the dagger of Rome." She has resisted and stifled every attempt, from the time of the Lombards to the time of CARL ALBERT or VICTOR EMMANUEL, her dark emissaries, like the weird sisters of "Macbeth," "without age and without sex," have ever circled about the destiny of Italy, with foreboding and mystic cry of

> "Bubble, bubble, toil and bubble,
> Fire burn and cauldron bubble,"

and by their incantations made

> "Fair of foul and foul of fair."

Rome, I say, has resisted every forward and upward movement; she has smitten it when she could; she has stabbed the national cause; but, thank God, she has not killed it; for now, after centuries of trial and dispute, her machinations and intrigues, comes the completed triumph. In the language of your address, we may exclaim aloud, "Italy is free! Italy is one! and Rome, the ancient mistress of the world, is her capital once more, not by the support of foreign garrisons, but the free choice of the Italian people."

After music by the band and the adoption of the address, Gen. DIX introduced Rev. H. W. BEECHER, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF REV. H. W. BEECHER.

We are not assembled this evening, fellow-citizens, for any polemical purpose. It is not to consider the theology of Rome, nor to discuss her ecclesiastical politics. We have no war to make against the Pope. The old questions that have been debated through hundreds of years may sleep to-night for all of us. We are disposed rather, in so far as it can be done in consistency with our known Protestant feelings, to express such sympathy for the Pope as his excellent private character, joined to his misfortunes, would naturally beget. [Applause.] We are here to-night, in part because we have been summoned by the clamor, the enthusiasm of the multitudes of meetings called in this country, to represent American feeling, and to send it abroad to all the Courts of Europe, and especially to Italy, as a testimony from this continent. I hold in my hand a paragraph from one of the ablest religious Catholic papers in this City, in which it is said: "The Catholic papers everywhere are full of reports of immense meetings and earnest protests in behalf of the Holy Father. [Laughter.] The whole Catholic world is stirred to its very depths by the flagitious outrage offered to the Head of the Church, and through him to all his spiritual children." Still further on it says: "Some may sneer at this world-wide manifestation of sympathy with the Pope, and still more at the demand of Catholics that his temporal power be restored; let them sneer who may; they will find that the united action of the Catholic people forming a part, and in many instances a considerable part of the population even of so-called Protestant countries, must and shall have its effect. None know this better than VICTOR EMMANUEL and his Ministers, and they shall probably know it better still before many months go by." [Laughter.] I don't, fellow-citizens, wonder that the hierarchy of Rome scattered throughout the world—men eminent for learning, for purity of life, and for sincere devotion to the cause which they advocate—I don't wonder that they are kindled with enthusiasm and that they send back over the sea protestations, for they that love and honor power love the source of power. I might borrow from the Italian itself the homely proverb, "The goblet loves the spigot that fills it." [Applause.] Nor do I altogether marvel that the mercurial temperament of many of the laity who are better informed on some other subjects than they are on civil polity, that they follow their leaders and acclaim with any degree of enthusiasm you can imagine; but I do say that those who have a right to speak, whose voices we hear, considering that they are expressing but their opinion—I do say that theirs will not be the only voice heard across the water. [Cheers.] Let their words go through from this free country freely. Let it be understood in Europe that there is not a city in America in which the adherents of the papacy—and that in its worst aspect, in its civil relations—that there is no hamlet, town or city in which they cannot assemble and express their opinions without molestation or without ill-feeling. Let them send their voices over the sea, and tell Italy and tell the Papal Government what sort of liberty is bred in America. [Applause.] But then when they shall have free course to run and be heard, [laughter;] when the cable shall have done its messages, there shall come another sort of a sound afterward, rolling from the prairies and the mountains, and from the towns and cities and over the sea, to say to every potentate in Europe, and to say to Italy, now standing erect in her new-born liberty, this is the voice of America, "Hail Italian unity, and God bless it." [Great cheering.] I don't forget that within the bosom of the Holy Church itself there are those who are fully in sympathy with us, that there are many Roman Catholics that are not Papists. There are many, and many good and Christian men, who believe that the Roman Catholic Church is the only Apostolic Church, and the only church in which salvation is sure, [laughter] registered and prepaid, [renewed laughter,] not second in learning to any. There are prelates that believe as we believe that the Pope is not the infallible and authoritative interpreter of God on earth. Though they hold to the church they don't hold to that dogma; though they believe even in the spiritual headship of the Bishop of Rome, they don't believe it is best for him and the Church to add civil government, to his clerical and spiritual functions; and we shall say to that large body of laymen and not a small body of clergymen, of the Church of Rome, in America silent but in Europe vocal, that don't believe it to be an evil that Rome has lost her territory, that she might gain a better empire spiritually throughout the world. [Applause.] But I would not have it understood that we have come together here to-night on the wild impulse of liberty, and we are bearing witness to our sympathy for Italy on no just and solid grounds of experience and of reason. For I think that the American people base their sympathy with this successful movement of Italy upon fundamental grounds that will bear stating, bear reading and bear reasoning. And first, it is the opinion of the American people, with a very small minority to the contrary, that the government of a community by a class in that community, without the consent of the great majority of the governed, is one of the worst governments that can befall a nation. [Applause.] It is the opinion of this American that of all classes of governments there is no other so bad as the government of our ecclesiastical class. [Applause.] It might be presumed beforehand that the body of men, carefully educated to moral ideas that they might be moral teachers, would make the best citizens, not only, but the best rulers. Yet I must say experience has not borne out the theory. [Laughter.] It has not. Is it because clergymen are so spiritual that they cannot get their feet to the ground on which they are living? [Laughter.] Is is because they are so given to divine studies that they have forgotten human. I think not. I think clergymen make just as good citizens as anybody else; I think they ought to take part in citizenship just as anybody else. They ought to read; they ought to debate with proper modesty; [laughter;] they ought to vote; they ought to be taxed, and without grumbling, to pay their taxes; [laughter;] they ought not to be discriminated from other citizens in any single respect. They are no better in the eye of the law, and they are no worse in the eye of the law. They are simply common people before the law and before the Government, and as such they average very well with their fellow-citizens. [Applause.] There have been those that attempted to say to the clergy: Your business is such that you should not be found in these lower walks of life; you should not dabble with politics, but give yourselves up to holy contemplation and bring a delightful calm into the house of God, where men, forgetting the duties, the troubles and the burdens of daily life, shall have visions of immortality and bliss. [Laughter.] And after a time these good and holy men are with velvet praise made to think that perhaps they are better than they thought they were. [Laughter.] And when they are told to put their dainty feet upon the privileged shelf to lounge on as if they were made of different flesh and blood; when they find themselves incensed and praised, in sweet suggestions of compliment, "divine men," and they begin to feel the altitude of God in them, it is not surprising in my mind that they like it. [Applause.] Now a man that is neither a citizen nor traitor, neither man nor woman, neither angel nor minister, but a certain parasitic something, I have no opinion for. When they are made and rounded out like dough, properly pricked and stamped with somebody's name, they are very nice men and warranted to keep. [Laughter.] That is the way the Democrats make hierarchs. [Cheers.] But ministerial Democrats like myself say to these people, out with you—a man is a man, and he is only a man. I stand on the apostolic declaration, men and brethren. We are men of like passions with you. We get mad just as you do, jealous just as you do, and sometimes feel like fighting as you do. We are citizens having our cares, our temptations, our part of public thought and public business and public duty, bound to it not because we are ministers, but men, and because we are citizens. I say ministers are just as good citizens, if you let them be common democratic citizens, but the moment you make a class of them you spoil them. The moment you say to them there are the people, there are the men of God, that very moment you have made a hierarchy and made a class, and now if they feel the impulse of that class, if they adhere to all the class instincts among themselves, with class ambitions and feelings, then they become not because they are ministers, but because they are banded together—they become the worst managers of all public or political affairs. That which is done by complaisance and flatteries in a democratic community is done on purpose abroad, and the hierarchy of Rome is an educated body of men cut off in various ways and in purpose from social relations to the community—made to be utterly separate, and experience has shown when you put them at the helm and give them the control of public affairs there is no Government more oppressive, more abominable and intolerable than that which comes from priestly government. [Applause.] Italy has groaned, being burdened through centuries with this Government, and now, as part by part it has been rescued, we have been all glad; and now that, at length, the Pontifical States themselves have had the opportunity to express themselves in regard to their masters, and have blown them up, we are glad of that, too; not because they are Roman Catholics, and not because they are priests, but because they are a class government, and one of the most odious of all class governments. America, then, sends back to-night to Italy sympathy, because Italy has got rid of the despotism of the priestly class government. [Cheers.] This nation, secondly, sends sympathy to Italy because she is treading in those very footsteps which have brought us, though our steps, like hers, were in blood—we to the horse's bridle, she scarcely above her shoe latches—yet by the same step she is walking to power, by which we have consolidated power in this country. There are two elements which evidently must exist in every great government in our day. Power must be radicated at the bottom of society and municipal government. County governments and State governments must be federated, holding in their hands real powers; but, secondly, all local governments shall be so affiliated that they shall be a sheaf, and represent in its forms the absolute power of all these units at the bottom. Now we have an ample experience abroad. So long as it was possible to maintain a nation with departmental independence in France, so long France was powerful externally and weak internally. France that like a globe is strong against pressure, but when the globe's surface is crushed it has within no supports and nothing that can bear her up. When we were at war the more we were defeated and driven back the more we were driven toward hope. The North in the great conflict was never so strong as in the last years of the struggle for it cultivated local strength. The South cultivated communal strength and was strongest first. We had cultivated, not much communal strength, but great local independence, and at the first we were smashed, but we afterward smashed them. [Applause.] Germany has cultivated local strength without affiliation, and what is the result? It has been in the hands of a tyranny for generations, simply because there was no national unity there. Like so many unground kernels of wheat, you could not make a loaf. There was power in these little petty Kingdoms, but you could not get them together. It was not until, God willing and BISMARCK, the late events took place, that Germany began to understand that real national power required two elements, namely, local strength and national cohesion. We approve it. The central nations of Europe are making the experiment. We say to Italy we hail your experiment and your success. The various departments of Italy now are united together under one King. It is a federated republican monarchy. It is a constitutional monarchy, but made up of several independent States of the peninsula; and now that these States have come in under the same ægis, we rejoice at it, for we say this is the way to strength, local independence and national unity. [Applause.] We rejoice that Italy has taken these steps, following the example of America, and taking with her our full sympathy, and we send to Italy the voice of this meeting and say we rejoice in the prosperous and successful issue of your endeavors to unite every part of the peninsula in one solid government. [Applause.] We also sympathize with them on the simple ground that the Pontifical States have tired of their old ruler, and want to try another. [Cheers and laughter.] When we are tired of our magistrates we know what to do with them. [Laughter.] We send white thunder after them every election day. [Laughter.] Ballots kill, or would do so outside New-York. [Laughter.] The very expression of the will of the people ought to govern in any community. They ought to have the power of determining their laws and their Magistrates and when the Pontifical States are called to vote, and they have voted almost to a man that they did not want their Holy Father, [laughter,] it is time they should be set free, [cheers;] and when they turn to the King of Italy—we do not want him—where is the American that will withhold his sympathy from these States that desire to be governed by VICTOR EMMANUEL, and not by PIUS IX., or say these people shall not have liberty of choosing their own Governor? The voice of this meeting and of America declares that every people have a right to determine their laws and their Governor. [Cheers.] I say to the Italians to-night, that we are in sympathy with the movement, because the Italian Government, as now constituted, carries with it education, intelligence among the common people, liberty of conscience and of the Press, and of religion and progress. Now, I should like to see a thousand American men who say they do not believe in a free Press, and a free conscience, and general intelligence, and progress unrestricted, except by the bounds of morality. Put this question to Americans, Do you desire to see Italy as free as America in all the great elements of humanity? and would there be enough speaking to be heard even in an undertone at that thunder of acclamation that would go across the sea? I hope the time will come when I shall sing the Old Hundred in the Coliseum. I do not know I shall ever reach the Vatican or St. Peter's. [Laughter.] I think, on the whole, I will not. [Laughter.] I do not despair of the day when there shall be heard in every part of Rome the voice of Protestant Christian people gathered in their several chapels and places of worship, interrupting no other, but exercising their own liberty, and praising God as their fathers praised him. [Cheers.] It has not been in your day, or mine, but that change has come which has broken the priestly hand, the yoke is gone, and the shackle has gone, and I say, God be thanked for it. [Tremendous applause.] All Europe and the civilized world are interested in bringing Italy back again into the family of nations. There is a noble stock there. The fine Italian genius is not lost out of the world yet; there is yet to be a history of that people not unworthy of the illustrious past. We hail the dawn of this new era, and rejoice at this approximate consummation of it, because the world needs just where Italy is, and there should be a regenerated Italy. We are to have a Germany united more than ever before; we are to have before long a regenerated and, I believe, constitutional Austria. [Applause.] I do not despair of Spain; and I believe when France is ground still further—God grant it may be till every vestige of centralization is ground out of her—when she believes in the liberty of every part of France, we shall see a resurrected France arising from the fields of blood, new and constitutional. [Applause.] We want to see old Italy, the mother of so many laws, whose religion has blessed the world and cursed it, whose laws captured and released so many men whose arms have dominated, but whose ideas still more, we want to see the day of Italy when she shall arise, and generation after generation of her people shall be educated, and her voice again be heard in Europe in science, in art, in religion, in jurisprudence and in politics. We stand not as if there had been and wrong done to the Pope. These people do not want him, and he is crying. [Laughter.] That is quite proper. His people do not like his Government and would try another. But we look at it in a larger light. We see the dawn of a noble manhood in the young nation, and we are glad, for we have no jealousy or fears. Other nations may be afraid in Europe to see a great potentate rise by their side, not we. We are not afraid even of Mexico or Canada, [great laughter,] and certainly not of this over the way. We rejoice in the rise of that new, young and vigorous nation, and we say to Italy, You are needed; the world wants you; and since it has pleased God to bring you into life, we wish to see you with strength to take care of yourself in spite of the Pope. [Cheers.] I also accord, and none the less from any pleasantries that might have been uttered, to every class of our citizens the right to express themselves just as explicitly as we have, and sending their messages across the sea. I recur to the topic on which we began, namely, the voice of these men clustered here and there in our great cities must not be mistaken anywhere for the voice of the American people. This meeting will send out sparks that will kindle meetings in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Town after town will imitate the example of this meeting. We want Europe to understand that when we are called upon to speak, Americans are on the side, and always so, of liberty in religion and politics. I hail the auspicious day now near approaching when the Italian Government shall move its bureaus and its Chief Magistrate to the venerable old City of Rome. May the sun shine bright when VICTOR EMMANUEL enters her gates, amid the peals of cannon and the joyous acclamations of the people on that joyful day. Without any violent stretch of imagination, we might fancy we heard whispered from above on that joyful day: "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." [Applause.] May we not add: "Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting or destruction within thy borders. Thou shalt call thy walls salvation and thy gates praise." [Thunders of applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. BEECHER's address he was greeted with enthusiastic applause. When silence was restored, Judge EMOTT was introduced, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF JUDGE EMOTT.

If any man will carefully look back upon the record of the last ten years of the world's history, he will find such results as perhaps no ten years ever saw before. Here at home we have wiped away the blot of human slavery with blood and tears, and we have consolidated America into a nation so firmly that no theories hereafter can call rebellion by any other name. But the movements in the older nations of the world are in their character and their consequences even more wonderful than the sacrifice and achievements of our own people. There is not a Great Power in Europe which has not felt the advance of civilization. Russia has freed her millions of serfs. Austria, so long wedded to civil and ecclesiastical despotism, is becoming a constitutional monarchy. Spain has opened a door to free thought and speech which can hardly be closed again. England has kept steadily moving toward the enlightenment and the enfranchisement of her masses. Germany has become a nation to stand in the world's conflicts the representation of free thought and advanced civilization. France is in throes which may usher in the birth of a better government than military despotism or a republic of fanaticism or force. To each of these in turn our rulers and our people have offered recognition and sympathy. At length Italy, too, has achieved freedom and unity. But to the people of Italy not a word has been sent back from this land to which the struggling look for sympathy, and to which the oppressed flee for refuge, except the echoes of the curses fulminated by the Pope of Rome. Surely it was time that the people of the United States should speak to the people of Italy, as well as the subjects of the Roman Church to its rulers. If it be true that we have politicians and public men who cannot see how the principles of free government are involved in the Italian question, or yet dare not speak their conviction for fear of the political power of an organized religious body here at home, it is time that the American people knew it. Such a state of things may concern us more than the impotent anathemas of the Pope do the Italians. This is no religious question. Against the doctrines or the ritual of the Church of Rome, as long as they are only the doctrines and observances of a church enforced by religious considerations upon the consciences of its adherents, no American citizen should ever desire to invoke the laws of his country, or to excite the political animosities of his fellow-citizens. Whatever the Bishop of Rome and his Ministers might have done to us while they ruled that city, had we desired to profess our faith, or perform our worship there, God forbid that we should attempt any intolerance when we are the rulers. I do not even propose to discard the right of the Roman Bishop to impose upon those who believe him infallible, opinions which are in conflict with human progress, and, perhaps, with all government, but such as is modeled after his own. The question raised by the Roman Church with the Italian nation is a question between the Pope as a temporal ruler, and a million of people to whose country he has no title but one acquired by his predecessors by force or fraud, and who he has misgoverned beyond endurance. What, indeed, was the title of the Pope of Rome to what were called his States? Go back to its origin, and you will find it springing out of rebellion, force and fraud. Down to the eighth century the Pope of Rome was a spiritual ruler, and the civil ruler of Italy was the Emperor, with Exarchs and Prefects. In that century came to the throne LEO, the Isaurian. A rude soldier; probably an honest man. He imbibed a resolute hatred of the already prevalent adoration of images. He interdicted and proscribed them. Everywhere the people led by the clergy renounced their allegiance to the Emperor rather than abandon their custom of honoring their images. The Bishop of Rome was a leader of the revolters. Just then the Lombards who had already established themselves in Italy, seeing their opportunity appeared in arms, announced themselves protectors of the holy images and overran the territories then remaining under Imperial obedience. From them first the Bishop of Rome obtained a gift of the territory over which he had exercised ecclesiastical power. This was the first donation, the oldest source of title. But that was a precarious title, and the consent of these barbarians, was an uncertain dependence. ZACHARY, then Pope, turned elsewhere for protection against his benefactors. The Franks were growing to be the most powerful nation of Europe. Nominally governed by the Kings of the Merovingian race, they were really ruled by CHARLES MARTEL, and then by PEPIN, of whom came CHARLEMAGNE. And between the ambitious soldier and the equally ambitious priest a bargain was struck. The Pope sanctioned the rebellion of PEPIN and the deposition of CHILDERIC. PEPIN in return swept down on the Lombards and gave the Pope the Roman States by solemn instrument. Thus was the decree sanctioned, and such was its price. A few years afterward, and on the death of his brother CARLOMAN, CHARLES seized the whole kingdom, to the exclusion and wrong of his brother's children. Again the Bishop of Rome listened to the voice of power—and not the voice of justice—and was rewarded by CHARLES for sanctioning his wrong by a fresh grant of territorial power. This was the third donation. I shall not follow the long history of ambition and contention between the Popes and the Emperors through the Dark Ages. Nor will I stop to tell the history of the overthrow of the Papal Government in the War of the French Revolution, and its restoration by the allied sovereigns. I have seen it alleged in some recent manifestoes of the Romish clergy and their adherents, that Rome is the capital of Christendom, and does not belong to Italy, and that two hundred millions of Christians have given the Roman States to the Pope. When, I beg to ask, or how, was such a gift bestowed? More than that, what right have two hundred millions of foreigners to give away the country of the Italian people, and the right to govern them? No doubt the movement in the Roman States is a rebellion. But it is a rebellion more just than that of GREGORY against LEO, or of PEPIN against CHILDERIC, or of CHARLES against his brother's children. But I may rather say it is the resumption by the people of power obtained and continued by force, and abused to oppression. The Government of the Pope has been called a paternal Government. His subjects say that it was a Government of absolute tyranny and oppression. What else could it be? Take the propositions of the syllabus, "that the best condition of society is that in which it is the duty of the Government to keep in check, by punishments, the enemies of the Catholic Church." Again, "that it is the duty of the Church to keep in check, by temporal punishments, the transgressors of its laws." Reduce these propositions to practice under a despotic Government controlled exclusively by ecclesiastics, and do you think any one could live under it but a slave? There was no safety of persons and no rights of property under the Papal Government. Men and women were watched, accused, arrested, tried before secret tribunals and condemned, or imprisoned without trial. There were no just trials, no public examinations, no law but the absolute will of secret and arbitrary tribunals of ecclesiastics, who would punish heresy when they would overlook crime. The Pope might annul any contract, or he could make or unmake any law. The civil power was simply the instrument of the ecclesiastical authority, and the whole was a tyranny of the worst description, because it was wielded by ecclesiastics. If this is to be the issue we are ready to meet it, and we assert the right of the Roman people to change that Government which the Pope has established, because it was destructive of the right of the people to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. How, then, was it robbery for all Italy united to rescue their Roman brethren from such a yoke, and to offer them a share in the Government of a free and united kingdom? We assert the two facts—the atrocious misgovernment of the Roman States, and the desire of its subjects to throw off the yoke of the Papal government. This was no ambitious occupation of a feeble State by an adjacent Power. It is no question like that of Denmark or Luxembourg, where only political and selfish notions control, and the people who are concerned are not even asked their wishes. I might put the intervention of VICTOR EMMANUEL upon the right of every nation to help a people struggling to be free. But the right stands on better grounds than that. Italy has a right to Rome, because all Italy is, by nature, by lineage, by language, one people, and Rome is its capital. No fragment of that people and of that country, organized into a petty State, without the consent of the whole, could have deprived the people of that land of their great imperial city. Still less could every potentate, spiritual or temporal, withhold from the Italian nation when it recovered its unity, the very heart of its territory, because he had seized that fragment, when the land was broken in pieces and had been strong enough or cunning enough to hold it ever since. It is not a question of race. Italy is more than a race; it is a nation. It has been said that the Papal States in Italy are like the District of Columbia here. There is not the slightest analogy. The District of Columbia is reserved by our whole nation for the seat of its supreme authority. Because none of its States should be sovereign in the place where the sovereignty of the whole body is to reside and act. But is the Pope the head of the Italian nation? Have that people ever assigned him Rome as the seat of the sovereign power of the whole country? I can, indeed, imagine an analogous case to the situation of those once Papal States. If this continent had been discovered two hundred years before it was, or this part of it had been peopled and governed by a Catholic Power; if such a Power by right of discovery and occupation had granted to the Pope Virginia, with those old boundaries which stretched from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, perhaps to the sea, and then he had reigned by such a title over unwilling subjects with such a Government as he maintained at Rome, would our fathers at the formation of this Government have listened to his demands of animosity, and left his territory a barrier and a dark land of separation between two portions of liberated America? The question answers itself, and the answer tells what the descendants of our fathers ought to say to reunited Italy. A word upon the accusation of sacrilege. That means that the Pope cannot be the subject or the citizen of any human Government. Why not if he is only a minister of Christ? But we are told that this regeneration of Italy and the recovery of her capital as well as her freedom, is a sacrilegious spoliation. Consider what that accusation involved. If the Pope holds his temporal power as a ruler by any other tenure than that of other rulers, then he cannot be the subject or the citizen of any human Government. Why not, if he is only a minister of Christ? But believe, and act on the belief, that the State, unless it be dominated by religion and ecclesiastics, is the enemy of God, whose representative the Church is. And, mark the consequences: Every State must be either the subject or the enemy of the Vicar of God, and what faith is due to a Government thus wholly evil? The question of passive obedience, and the relations of Church and State, have long been settled for us Americans. And, surely, from this continental Republic but one voice can go back to Italy. God protect Italy, its union, its liberty and its capital—may they never be divided!

At the conclusion of Judge EMOTT's remarks, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS was introduced and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HENRY W. BELLOWS.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is of the utmost importance that the ulterior object of this great public meeting should be sharply and unmistakably defined, and placed beyond the power of misrepresentation or misunderstanding. It involves questions of delicacy and touches differences of feeling connected with the profoundest and most inflammable of all subjects. It is creditable to humanity that a solemn instinct arouses the deepest and most jealous sensibilities when the sacred theme of religion is brought into the arena of politics. It becomes, then, all who take that responsibility to consider well what they say and do. Our country, America, took the grave responsibility in laying the foundations of our Government, to separate Church and State, the political and the religious affairs of the people. It was not from any want of interest in religion, as the nurse of morals and the security of good government, that this divorce was accomplished, but from a conviction that a connection between Church and State necessarily ended in sustaining some one branch of the church at the expense of and to the discredit of other branches; and thus of violating the equal rights of citizens in the administration and protection of the Government, and alienating their Government. Moreover, the painful experience of other countries, the civil wars, exasperated by religious hatreds, engendered by the union of the State with now the Catholic and now the Protestant branch of the Church, had convinced our founders that the dangers of leaving religious institutions to the voluntary support of communities, or, at worst, to their local laws, were greatly less than the perils attending the civil recognition of any national or established religion. Experience has proved that religion thrives best, at least in our soil, when the State leaves it to that unhampered conscience and free sense of its inherent worth and importance, felt by the people acting in their private capacity. No country in the world, in the annual pecuniary contributions rendered by the free will and the enforced liberality of the people toward the support of religious institutions, has ever given such evidence of the value it sets upon public worship and moral and spiritual instruction, as America. However we may deplore the too limited influence of religion in our lives and hearts, and in our land, we have not, as Americans, the least doubt that under any compulsory or established system of religion the interests of faith and piety would be vastly less efficiently supported. With a population composed of the children of the oldest and the newest faiths—Jewish, Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox, Heterodox, Christian and Pagan—it is, of course, to the last degree important that our political institutions should appeal to something in which we all agree, or at least to nothing in which we conscientiously disagree. We cannot touch the question of religious dogma or church polity in our political capacity, without necessarily and properly stirring up a hornets' nest of stinging partialities and antipathies which must light upon the body politic to prick and poison it to death. The only safety for our political union and the civil liberty we enjoy is not to embroil our politics with ecclesiastical and dogmatic faith and polity. As Americans, we forego in our political relations all the advantages which might, in the judgment of some, accrue to our several religious organizations from Government recognition and support. The Government, we insist, shall neither know Catholic nor Protestant, believer nor disbeliever, Jew nor Christian. It has no ecclesiastical or theological preferences, and no-

Continued on Eighth Page.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

UNITED ITALY.

The Transfer of the Capital—King and Pope—Outrages in the Provinces—The Mont Cenis Tunnel—Library Statistics—News for Archæologists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1870.

The Committee of Parliament having in charge the scheme for going to Rome with the capital, have pitched upon the odd date of the 31st of March next, as that to be recommended for the Government to adopt. There is a general impatience for some action to be taken, while all know that Rome is not in fit condition, and cannot for many months be got in fit condition, to receive the vast number of tenants, eager enough certainly, to get into the new house. There is an immense amount of discussion, and a hundred suggestions are made, while the architects are busy with their plans, but the placemen of the Crown do not know any better than others when the order will be given for the trunks to be packed. The Romans are calling, and complaining that a hand is not put at once to the execution of this great job which is to involve an outlay of nearly twenty millions of francs.

KING AND POPE.

As for the other important project of a settlement with the Pope, the measure before the Committee has already undergone several modifications; the most essential of which, that touching the immunity in the Papal palaces of persons charged with violations of law, which was set down in one of the clauses of the bill as originally drafted. The proposal, conceived in the spirit of the Middle Ages, struck too bluntly against the ideas of justice and the common sense of the public to be accepted as law. Parliament is doing little, but waiting for the Committees to cut out work, and the three weeks vacation will begin in a few days.

OUTRAGES IN THE PROVINCES.

Reports continue to reach us from the neighborhood of Ravenna of lawless outrages, such as have for a long time given that region a character as bad as that of some of the extreme southern portions of the former Kingdom of Naples. The following case is reported: A respectable proprietor, whose name is given, of the City of Ravenna, goes down into the country to spend a few days on one of his farming estates. In the evening, while he is sitting quietly with his son, the house is entered by a band of brigands, and a ransom of sixty thousand francs put upon their lives. After such a discussion as might precede any regular business arrangement, to prove the impossibility of raising such an extraordinary sum, a compromise is effected for one-tenth part the amount, to be paid the same night. The son is sent to the nearest town, and, while returning with the money, is pursued on the road by a part of the brigands, with the purpose of adding a sequel to the first chapters of the robber history. With rapid driving, and under cover of the darkness, the young man succeeds in reaching his father's house, and the money is paid over. The respectable old gentleman, finding himself once in the hands of the robbers, accepts all that follows in the transaction as so much a matter of course, that he asks permission to finish his supper and go to bed, and take the rest which he needs, while the brigands wait the return of the son. All was done as if the transaction was in harmony with normal business and social conditions. The worst of the matter is, that similar cases have not been of unfrequent occurrence in different parts of the country in this latter period of supposed orderly civilization. In fact, the probability of the recurrence of such cases seems like the first steps toward the breaking up of society. It is claimed as the first virtue of modern civilization that new guarantees are obtained for the safety of life and property, in opposition to the Baron-and-brigand system of the Middle Ages. One of the worst features of the state of things above indicated is that it is difficult to get witnesses to testify to known facts when a process is finally instituted. If the credit of the country is to be saved, and prosperity to be assured, the authorities will have to think seriously and act vigorously to abate this horrid abomination.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

Echoes come to us from under the Alps, and in a few days the workmen, who have so long been pursuing their wearisome task on opposite sides of the long gallery, will join hands with each other through the thin partition which remains to be broken away. For a week past they have been hearing each other's blows. The moment of union will be one of extraordinary interest, not only to these humble toilers in that dark mine, but to those everywhere who have so long watched the progress of an enterprise among the most remarkable in the industrial history of the world. In six months from this, if the promise is kept, the Mont Cenis Tunnel will be added to the Pacific Railroad and the Suez Canal, and the other improvements which help to make straight and smooth the world's great highway.

LIBRARY STATISTICS.

Several years ago the 135,000 volumes of the Palatina Library were carried from the Pitti Palace and deposited with the collection of the Magliabecchiana, in the palace called that of the Uffize, or Public Offices. It was some time before the classification of the united collections was completed so as to become available to the public. These books now bear the name of the National Library, and the number somewhat exceeds 300,000. It was at one time proposed to unite all the libraries known as public collections, belonging to the City of Florence, under one roof; but the project has not yet gone further than the union of the two already named. If the Ricardian, Laurentian and Marucellian Libraries should, after this, be added, the number would be carried up to 500,000 volumes, and for bulk this would attain the rank of the first-class libraries of the world. If this conception should ever be realized, and the Pitti Palace should be selected as the place of deposit for the collection, here would be found one of the noblest monuments of science and literature in Italy. Mentioning these facts, so creditable to the intelligence of this ancient but not large city, the inquiry is suggested whether as much as should be is doing in the United States to build up a collection, or collections, worthy of so great a nationality, and suited to meet the wants of the more highly-instructed men in so vast a population. By a liberal expenditure, and not more than ten years of energetic effort, the library of the capital might become, in magnitude and in fitness to meet the largest demands of scholars, equal to the collection of the British Museum or the National Library of France, now the two greatest in the world. To accomplish this it would be necessary for the nation to expend one or two hundred thousand dollars a year during the period named, and have agents, if possible, not inferior in Bibliographical knowledge to Dr. COGGESHALL, permanently established in two or three of the principal capitals of Europe. The aim of so great an undertaking, of course, would be to exhaust all human knowledge, or to bring together everything of value in all departments of art, science and literature that has yet been produced by the intellect of man, and found record on the printed page. The time has come in our history when it should be the ambition of the nation to form such a collection.

NEWS FOR ARCHÆOLOGISTS.

The Italian Government has just made, for a moderate sum, another purchase, which will probably before long add new benefit to archæological science. All who have visited Rome have made an excursion of a day to Tivoli and the ruins of the villa of HADRIAN, scattered over a wide space on the plain near the beginning of the ascent to the classical elevation on which stood the temples of gods and the homes of Roman heroes. In that region were the villas of MECÆNAS, SALLUST and CATULLUS. The embarrassed condition of the affairs of the Duke of BRASCHI has made it convenient for the property to be acquired, and now, in the hands of the Italian Government, this rich mine of historic treasures will be thoroughly worked.

ANGELICO.

INSIDE PARIS.

The Starvation Period Begun—Military Plans—The Government Programme—Public Sentiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 12, 1870.

We have at last arrived at the starvation period. No beef has been given out for four days, and the horse-meat which we are now eating will last but for a few days. Most of the preserved meats were so badly salted that no one can eat them, and the majority of people are therefore confined to bread, rice, beans, coffee, chocolate and wine. Of these we have enough for several weeks, and every one would be satisfied with this nourishment if the utility of a longer resistance was apparent. The conduct of the poorer classes is admirable in every respect, and we hope will continue so to the end, no matter what trials or deceptions await us. Many people, to save food and fuel, remain in bed all day, and the streets are growing more and more deserted.

MILITARY PLANS.

Gen. DUCROT did intend, at Champigny, to open a way through the Prussian lines. The movement was to have been made on Tuesday, and failed for want of pontoons—not the first time in history that the destinies of a nation have turned on a trifle. This day, according to the language of wounded Saxon officers now in Paris, there were but 18,500 German soldiers to resist DUCROT'S 150,000, and he undoubtedly would have passed. The attack was made the next day, when he met perhaps sixty thousand Germans. These he drove back from their interior to their exterior line of defense, a distance of two to three miles, and there the fight stopped for that day, with a loss of 4,700 men *hors de combat* for the French, and perhaps an equal number for the Germans. After a day's rest the Germans made a sudden attack on the French on the morning of Friday, the 2d of December, at daylight, with perhaps one hundred thousand men, and as the French batteries had nothing in front of them but some sharp-shooters, these and the batteries were driven back in confusion about a quarter of a mile to a second but less elevated ridge to the left and in front of Champigny, where they took a stand and maintained it till the middle of the day, when the Prussians suddenly ceased firing. The French fire this second day was terrible, and while their loss was but 2,500 men *hors de combat*, the Prussian loss was certainly much greater. Thus while Gen. DUCROT failed in his object of making a hole through the Prussian lines, he gained a sort of negative victory, for when two days later he quietly vacated the field of battle to re-enter Paris, he vacated two or more miles of ground which, for two months previously, had been held by the Prussians. He will now try another place. The place he tried at Champigny was certainly the weakest at the time he tried it, but he failed for want of pontoons, and will not, probably, try there again. The Germans now see that DUCROT knows the ground, and since the affair of Champigny they have moved one hundred thousand men around to Argenteuil, the next weakest place, and the very place, probably, where DUCROT thought of attacking. This, of course, stops any movement in that direction, but there are still two or three points where an attack may be made with some hope of success, and you may look for this attack soon. On account of a dispute between Gens. DUCROT and BLANCHARD, and on account of the large sacrifice of officers in the last affairs, the attacking army is undergoing the process of reorganization.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

The programme of the Government is this: The present Government can never make peace with Prussia, and it cannot resign or be taken prisoner without endangering the republican form of government. Gen. DUCROT, JULES FAVRE, and the principal men of the Government do not intend, therefore, to remain in Paris, if the Prussians are to enter. If they cannot fight their way out, with or without an army of support on the outside, they will go out in balloons, leaving Gen. TROCHU, Governor of the city, aided by Mr. WASHBURNE, to arrange terms with M. BISMARCK. As you will perceive, the republican form of government, with its most popular and energetic members, will still be on its feet, either to resist in the provinces, or to call an Assembly, and to make a peace in such a way that they will be able to maintain a controlling influence, and consequently the Republic. The Republic cannot subsist without the present leaders, and the present leaders can never sign any treaty that Prussia will accept. So that the programme here indicated is the only logical one, and it is the one that has been adopted.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

We have no fear in Paris of a bombardment. There is not iron enough in all Prussia to knock down our ninety miles of uninhabited *banlieu*, or suburbs. So that we can adopt the above programme when we please, whenever, by the want of food, we think the time has come. The National Guard will then be disarmed, and the army, if it has not been able to fight its way out, (which, however, we still hope for,) will be surrendered by the Governor; but there will be no peace made, for the Government will be elsewhere, and the Governor will only be able to treat for Paris.

MALAKOFF.

Trochu's Plans for the Future.

The *Times'* correspondent at Versailles has arrived at the conclusion that Gen. TROCHU is forming a vast entrenched camp under the guns of Fort Valérien, into which he intends to retire when Paris is all but starved, and the population is becoming troublesome. "The fort is in itself a little town; it is safe from fire; it commands Paris. Day after day I have seen long convoys of carts going along the road from Courbevoie to the rear of the fort, as if heavily laden, and returning briskly, as if light. The labor bestowed on the entrenchments, and their extent, indicate some large scheme. In good maps there is a windmill marked about 800 metres to the west north-west of Valerien. This is the centre of one great redoubt. There is another still larger—to the south of the Mill Battery, and beyond it to the south, again—that is, nearer to the German position—is yet another work, with its front defended by rifle-pits. There can be no question about the intention of these intrenched positions; they can cover a very large force; nor can there be any doubt but that the Germans intend to try the 'metal' of the French guns and their own by opening fire on various points which appear assailable. It will animate their troops, at all events, and it may lead (in war no one can predict results) to considerable changes in the attitude of defense. The guns of the Germans are of exceedingly long ranging powers. The larger guns, with 170 pound shell, are potent; but I question if the French naval ten-inch guns will not prove their masters in a fair duel. To the great mortar-howitzer, or whatever it may be called, the French have no means of replying."

The Death Rate of Paris.

The *Daily News* correspondent says: "The deaths in Paris for the week ending Dec. 17 reached the appalling figures of 2,728, being an increase of 273 on the preceding week, considerably more than double the usual number of deaths at this season of the year. The severe régime imposed by the state of siege may have no perceptible effect upon the strong and healthy; but infants, weak, sick, and old people, unable to endure such privations, are cut down before their time. The number of little coffins daily seen passing through our streets forcibly remind us that a whole generation of innocents is untimely perishing."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The "Explosion" in Fourteenth-Street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with great interest your article in today's issue, on the sudden collapse of the opera in the little theatre in Fourteenth-street. I venture to differ with you somewhat in regard to the causes of this failure, which I cannot attribute to the decline of patronage, or to the want of liberality on the part of the public. The public merely ask to be amused, and when a fair prospect of amusement is offered there is no lack of patronage. No, Sir! you have not really mentioned the great cause underlying all these misadventures, and paralyzing the best efforts of the gallant impresarii who, from time to time, try their fortunes with new enterprises. The real cause of disaster lies with those dreadful stockholders—that incubus that sits upon the best efforts to resuscitate operatic art in this City. At the charming little theatre above-named, a certain eminent stockholder took his seat every performance, in virtue of his shares—*Hinc illæ lachrymæ*—and the enterprise has found a sad and untimely end.

Again, week after week we see the Academy of Music standing void of interest or occupation, or only opening its doors to a whirling and leaping crowd, when it should be devoted to the glories of a higher and nobler art. But the selfish, wicked stockholders, with their pockets carefully buttoned, stand guard over its portals, and quench the ardor of STRAKOSCH, MARETZEK, GRAU, DE VIVO, and others, all burning to witch the world with untold delights and unlimited novelties.

Why, Sir, these hardened men should be prepared to pay all the artists, give large premiums to the impresarii, and, if necessary, render intelligent assistance in the orchestra; and we should never rest until they have thus testified their proper knowledge of their duty to themselves and the public.

Seriously, it is evident that so great an undertaking as the establishment of an Italian opera worthy of the public of New-York, cannot be successfully planned in a hasty manner or with second-rate materials; and further, that the vexed question of the unfortunate stockholders has nothing whatever to do with success, except as contributing to it by affording an attractive and brilliant nucleus of supporters; and be it known that the Fourteenth-street Theatre really has no stockholders.

Yours very truly, CRISPINO.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871.

Sunshine on the Ferries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Upon one of the Hamilton Ferry boats today, I counted five hundred passengers, of whom four hundred and seventy-nine were reading the TIMES, twenty the *Herald*, and a small boy the False-Reporting Utterly-Worthless and Venal *Sun*. The boy has since been arrested for levying black-mail. Yours ever,

DICK TOMPKINS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1871.

How to Make Sure of Water in the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have on several late occasions called attention to the continued scarcity of water at the usual sources of supply, and to the serious consequences which will follow another year of drouth. In this connection, a few words of timely warning to your suburban readers may, perhaps, save some persons from the annoyance and pecuniary loss heretofore experienced by the writer.

At my cottage, on the western rocky slope of the Palisades of the Hudson, several years ago, I sank a well nearly forty feet deep, through a hard sandstone, at a cost of $450, reaching a vein of perfectly soft and delicious water. At the same time I built a small cistern for rain-water. During the dry Summer of 1869, my well "gave out," and the despised little cistern suddenly became precious to us. It was too small, however, and for three months every drop of water used by my household was hauled in casks, on a wagon, from springs a full quarter of a mile distant. The services of a man, a horse, and a cart were required for several hours each day for this purpose. During the Winter our well and cistern filled up, but ere the Summer of 1870 had fairly set in we were again compelled to transport all our water as before. By this time, after having spent for the well, cistern, and labor money enough to have procured a connection with the Croton Aqueduct over the river, it suddenly occurred to me that I had been merely copying the example of my neighbors, and had never set my own brains at work upon this serious problem of water supply. Acknowledging my fault, I humbly appealed to the neglected "brains" for assistance, and this was the response: In a series of years, there must be an average rainfall, and that quantity may be easily ascertained in figures. Now, you have a certain number of square feet of roof upon your house and barn; calculate the annual yield in gallons, and build a cistern large enough to hold it all." The figures were soon ascertained and the calculations made. In a fortnight I had completed a brick cistern, in the ground, holding 6,000 gallons. Since then, notwithstanding the dry Summer of 1870, and the diminished rain-fall of the ensuing Winter months, I have used—or rather my servants have wasted—100 gallons of water each day from that one cistern, which is inclusive of the supply for bath-room, water-closet, horse and cow, &c.

That those who read this may have no excuse for neglecting, as I did, to provide for a sufficient supply of water in the country, I have prepared the following figures: The average annual rain-fall at New-York City during a period of twenty-five years ending with 1869, according to a table prepared by Prof. ORAN W. MORRIS, of New-York, is 49.56 inches. That is, if all the rain and melted snow of the year remained upon the surface of the earth, without loss or waste, every square inch of area of that surface (measuring on a level) would be covered by a column of water about 49½ inches in height. In 1868 the total rain-fall reached the height of 64.03 inches, and the least quantity which fell in any one year of the twenty-five was 35.35 inches in 1845. Now a country house of moderate size would measure on the ground say 30 by 40 feet, equal to an area of 1,200 square feet. After deducting for absorption by shingles, &c., a waste of twenty per cent., the roof of such a house, with the average rain-fall just mentioned, would receive during the year 29,667 United States gallons, which would yield a daily supply of eighty-one gallons; or, to be more intelligible to lady readers, about thirty pailsful per day. Even with the least rain-fall in twenty-five years, and, with the same deduction of twenty per cent. for waste, this roof would yield about 21,000 gallons per annum, or 58 gallons per day. A large family "washing" requires about 100 gallons of water, (or 35 pailsful,) although few families living in the country use so much, and one-half that quantity should supply the ordinary wants of most families, during other days than "blue Monday." A cistern should hold at least two months' supply, independent of replenishment by rain or snow. A cylindrical cistern of 8 feet inside diameter and 10 feet deep, with an "overflow" 2 feet below the surface, making the available depth 8 feet, holds 3,008 United States gallons. A cistern of same depth and of 12 feet diameter holds 6,786 United States gallons, but the latter would by no means cost double that of the smaller one. All cisterns should be cylindrical, lined with two courses of brick laid in cement, with brick arch at top. The rain-water contained in a large cistern so constructed is always pleasantly cool, and when filtered through sand and bone coal is the sweetest, purest, softest and healthiest water that man can procure.

Any person may easily ascertain the quantity of rain-fall to be collected from a given roof, by allowing for every square foot of area in a horizontal plane of the dimensions of the building, (not taking into consideration the particular form or style of the roof,) 24.72 United States gallons per annum. This formula is calculated from the average rain-fall of 49.56 inches, less twenty per cent. for loss and waste.

C. J. E.

HIGHWOOD PARK, N. J., Monday, Jan. 9, 1871.

The "World" and United Italy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *World* of today tries to sit on two stools, in respect to the Italian Unity Meeting. It begins Jesuitically by suggesting to such Democratic leaders as may choose to be present a good excuse for being there. They may put their satisfaction on the ground of the termination of "an abnormal and irritating condition of illegitimate dependency on the Napoleonic Empire." But the *World* is afraid that other causes for satisfaction may be ventilated at the meeting, because it perceives "fanaticism" in the "tone and temper of the call, and the names of sundry persons who are likely to address it." Confessing at the outset that the Roman question is a question of religion, the *World* traces its history, and is "fanatical" enough to suggest that the only means by which Austria could reconstruct her shattered powers was by a complete divorce from the Vatican. In this suggestion the Italian Unity Meeting will heartily coincide, but it will also declare that what was good for Austria (which was only poisoned by infection) will be better for Italy, in whose breast the cancer has existed for centuries.

The organ of the Democracy proceeds to insult the Pontiff and his Church by declaring that the latter has no choice between a "temporal and a spiritual dependence upon Prussia, and a spiritual independence beside the throne of united Italy." Within six months of the declaration of infallibility, the *World* declares that the successor of St. Peter can exist only by accepting the protection of STROSSMAYER on the one hand, or MAZZINI on the other! And lastly this bold and heroic paper deprecates the putting of the Roman crisis to no better use in "free America," "than to liberate the hates and spites of parties and of sects."

If the *World* conscientiously feels this, why did it not raise its voice when meeting after meeting, professing to be political, but engineered by priests as chairmen and speakers, was being held in every great city of "free America" to declare an intention to aid the Pope in battling with the King and people of Italy, and to endeavor to influence our country to embroil itself with a Power against whom we have not and never had a cause of quarrel unless our Roman Catholic population make one to gratify their religious zeal? And why is the *World* not silent when the best citizens of this community seek to applaud, as their fathers have ever applauded, every effort made by a people to increase their unity and liberty? The *World* will not dare to answer these questions. It dare not say that liberty of conscience is better than Romanism; that a Parliament under a limited monarchy is better than ANTONELLI. It witnesses without a word of protest the growth of a determination on the part of Catholics in this country so to use their political strength as to increase the power of their Church.

ULTOR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Gen. H. C. WASHBURN is very ill.

A Constitutional Convention is urged in Maine.

New-Hampshire has sent a female school teacher to prison for three years for forgery.

Too much study has made a Springfield negro boy, sixteen years old, insane.

Harvard College is to have a Professorship of Political Economy.

A Portland man has carefully covered his thermometer with glass to protect it from the cold.

SCRIBNER'S new monthly magazine is used as a text-book in one of the grammar-schools in Bath, Me.

It is now thought that at least twelve lives were lost by the burning of the Spotswood Hotel in Richmond.

Richmond's cup of bitterness is full and running o'er. MCKEAN BUCHANAN is acting there this week.

BRET HARTE is to contribute a number of new poems to *Harper's Weekly*, and they will be published with appropriate illustrations.

The Governors of Virginia and Maryland are still exchanging letters about the oyster troubles.

The Democrats of the Maine Legislature have nominated Hon. ABRAHAM SANBORN, of Bangor, for United States Senator.

The Washington University in St. Louis caught fire from the furnace on Saturday night, and narrowly escaped total destruction. Loss $2,500.

A Providence man who died on Tuesday was seventy years old, had never visited New-York, and was cashier of a bank for forty-five years.

The Democrats of Wayne County, Ohio, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans. PENDLETON sent a letter, and VALLANDIGHAM made a speech.

Hon. GEORGE ROBERTSON, Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, is thought to be the oldest living Ex-Congressman. He entered Congress in 1815, and is now in his eighty-first year.

The authorities of New-Orleans have made war on the concert saloons, and notified the proprietors that theatrical performances, music, singing, and dancing in these establishments must cease at once, and forever.

On the petition of wholesalers of kerosene, an inspector of the products of petroleum has been appointed in Springfield, Mass., and the intention is to enforce strictly the law against the sale of dangerous illuminating oils.

New-Haven and Hartford are again agitated over the question of a single capital for Connecticut. Hartford wants one and to be that one; New-Haven wants two and to remain one of the two.

Four mills of the Hazard Powder Company at Hazardville, Conn., exploded about 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning in rapid succession. There were four big noises and much destruction of property, but no loss of life.

Gen. ELY A. ELLIOTT, and his wife, Mrs. SUSAN M. ELLIOTT, were but a few hours divided in their death, after over fifty-three years of married life, and their remains were buried together on Tuesday, in Clinton, Conn.

A young married woman, apparently in good health, fell dead in Coatesville, Chester County, Penn., a few days ago, while preparing dinner, and her aged mother, hastening down stairs on being summoned, fell and was killed instantly.

A letter from London says that Mrs. LINCOLN was in that city on the 22d ult., for the purpose of placing her son TAD at school, and that having accomplished this she purposed joining her friend, Mrs. Bishop SIMPSON, in Rome.

An Irishman has been sent to the workhouse for thirty days, in Cincinnati, for grossly insulting a Chinaman by cutting off his queue. It seemed to be a question whether it was a simple case of assault and battery or malicious destruction of property.

It is a Republican claim in New Hampshire that they have as their candidate for Governor, "a soldier without arrogance, a clergyman without clerical ignorance of business, an advocate of temperance without tyranny, and a politician without trickery."

Some Maine-law observing citizens of Portland, Me., insist that they saw a rainbow in the West last Sunday noon. They say that the heavens were free from clouds at the time, yet the bow appeared displaying all its prismatic colors.

Secretary FISH did not say that Mr. MOTLEY was "entirely mistaken in seeking a vicarious leave of his loss in confidence and favor," or "a vicarious level of his loss and in his favor," as the newspapers and telegraph got it, but "a vicarious cause of his loss in confidence and favor."

Two brothers in Illinois found themselves in rather an awkward predicament, both having fallen in love with the same girl, but the eldest solved the difficulty by going to a hotel in Chicago, on Monday, and swallowing a cup of cold poison.

Hartford people are making loud complaints because opposition has been made to the location in that city of a business which would add very considerably to the prosperity of the place—the opposition coming from a corporation already carrying on a similar business there.

A Chicago woman, who brought a suit for breach of promise of marriage last week, was awarded nothing for her blighted affections by the unsentimental jury, but they gave her a verdict for $1,910 in recompense for a house and lot which the hard-hearted male jilt had swindled her out of.

The leading Democratic paper in Ohio, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, thinks that Gov. HOFFMAN has not very maturely considered the financial ideas he puts forth in his Message; but as he laid down false premises to start from, it is not surprised that he came to such false conclusions.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, which has just triumphantly vindicated SOCRATES against the uncalled-for and malicious assaults of the Indianapolis *Journal*, has chivalrously stepped forward as the champion of the much-maligned Eve, and denounces Adam, most unhesitatingly, as a sneak.

The State prisons in Maine, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts more than pay expenses, and it is urged that it would be no more than just to credit the surplus to the prisoners, to be paid at the expiration of their sentences or to their dependent families, when they have such.

A scrap of paper has been presented to the St. Louis Historical Society, bearing the following certificate: "I certify that I gave permission to BENJAMIN GARDNER to satel on a pies of vacant land cold Little Purrary, on the Missury, some time in December, 1802. Given under my hand this 23d Day of Febury, 1806. DANIEL BOONE."

The Free Academy at Norwich, Conn., and several missionary and benevolent societies, receive liberal bequests by the will of the late Gen. WILLIAMS, of Norwich. Among the bequests is $500, the income of which is to be expended for the benefit of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, and for the support of the Gospel among them, if necessary.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania held its annual meeting in Philadelphia, on Tuesday night, and re-elected last year's officers. The Librarian's report shows that the Society is in a flourishing condition, and that the additions to the library in 1870 were more numerous and valuable than those in any preceding year since the Society was organized.

The expulsion of all members of the Republican General Committee of this City who enjoy the patronage of Tammany Hall is called for by the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, as it would be better, it contends, to dissolve the Committee than to undertake to act with spies constantly present to mark every movement and plot its defeat.

Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, has refused a commission in the State Militia to a man who spoke disparagingly of Gen. LEE at the time of his death. The Governor says that Gen. LEE may have been a rebel; yet he himself, in a much humbler position, stands guilty of the same offense; and he cannot seemingly approve of any slur cast upon the memory of Gen. LEE because of his participation in the "rebellion."

The colored people of Detroit complain that the Board of Education has "excluded their children from equal privileges in the public schools, and, by shutting them up in separate rooms to themselves, has kept them in ignorance for the last twenty-five years." And they announce through the papers that they intend to hold a meeting shortly to protest against this injustice, "not as slaves, but American citizens, who have labored and toiled, fought and bled to save the life of the Republic, and to perpetuate a free Government, in which the humblest citizens have rights which the most exalted are bound to respect."

It is proposed to introduce a bill in the Ohio Legislature taking the appointment of the Police in Cincinnati from the Mayor, and vesting it in the hands of five Commissioners, to be elected by the people. It is intended, however, that the minority shall have a representative in the Board, and to secure this, to provide that only three of the five shall be voted for by any elector, and that after the election the city canvassers shall appoint the two Commissioners who receive the next highest number of votes. If the Democrats elect the three, two Republicans, being the next highest, will be appointed, and *vice versa*.

How a Westchester Doctor was Swindled.

On the 12th of April, of last year, Dr. CONRAD WEISS, of the village of East Chester, in Westchester County, met W. E. BRUSH and CHARLES J. SEYMOUR in an office at No. 25 Chambers-street. BRUSH introduced SEYMOUR to the Doctor as an agent for the sale of the house No. 112 West Thirty-first-street, owned by a Mr. BARTHE. They showed him a notice of the house being for sale, and the Doctor, believing the representations of the parties, purchased the house, as he thought, from SEYMOUR for $25,000, the furniture included. BRUSH then handed him a promissory note for $350 to sign, in consideration of their services and the easy price at which SEYMOUR sold him the house. After much persuasion he signed the note. Dr. WEISS discovered in a few days that the house had been sold a week before, and that SEYMOUR was not the agent for the sale of it. On making this discovery he intimated to BRUSH and his confederate that he would not honor the note, but these worthies only laughed at him. They proceeded against him in a civil Court in Westchester, and got out an injunction against his property there for the $350. On Wednesday he got a warrant for the arrest of the parties in the Yorkville Police Court, and Officer DEVOE, of the Court Squad, arrested them yesterday morning. They were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, in the afternoon, and were committed for examination in default of $1,000 each.

The Liquor Importers and the New Tariff.

The importers of rum, gin and whiskies have secured the services of Mr. J. H. STEDWELL, late Deputy Collector of the Third Division, to make application to the Secretary of the Treasury for an order amending the regulation which has been adopted by the Customs authorities, by which the duty on these liquors is fixed at $3 50 per gallon, instead of at $2 per gallon, as was evidently contemplated by the tariff of 1870. If the Secretary is powerless to interfere, an application will be made to Congress for the passage of a joint resolution covering the ground. The importers who are taking an active part in this matter are P. W. Engs & Co., Ives, Beecher & Co., the estate of Udolpho Wolfe, James Reid & Co., Frederick Shursland, Du Virier & Co., L. E. Amsick & Co., Renauld Francois, Van Hort & Boelzer, Edward Blackburn & Co., W. Wilson & Co., Starkweather & Co., Sterling & Son, Herman Boetger & Brother, Alexander Shaw, E. H. Van Brunt and Robert Francis. Withdrawals of liquors are made under protest and the duty demanded is paid, the parties looking to the future action of the Secretary or of Congress to enable them to obtain their redress. Liquor importers would do well to keep their claims out of the hands of agents, and wait a little while before they make promises of heavy commissions to any parties demanding them.

The Castilla Bond Robbery.

The examination of ANTONIO PELLETIER and REZIN J. BENNETT, accused of stealing bonds from Señor CARLOS DEL CASTILLA Y LYZAGA, was yesterday advanced another stage by Justice HOGAN, who heard further testimony for the defense as given by PELLETIER in his own behalf. The prisoner narrated no additional facts, but gave the same statement as that afforded by his counsel and Judge BARTLEY, previously examined. The examination will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, when an effort will be made to conclude the case.

Personal.

A. Flores, Minister from Ecuador to the United States, is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. Nathaniel Paige, of Washington; Congressman Ames, of North Easton; Hon. B. A. G. Fuller, of Massachusetts, and Gen. Scudder, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge J. G. Abbott, of Massachusetts, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. J. W. Vose, of Boston; Gen. Wilson, of Maryland, and Hon. S. J. Creswell, Jr., of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. D. H. Miller, of Baltimore, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. W. P. Langford, of Montana, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Chas. Dwight, of Boston, and Hon. N. H. Tuttle, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. A. S. Gallup, of Rhode Island, is at the Hoffman House.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Investigation by the Book Committee of the Alleged Frauds Therein, and of Dr. Lanahan's Official Capacity as Assistant Agent—Proceedings Yesterday—The Doors Closed Against Every One.

The most intense interest was manifested yesterday around the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 805 Broadway, in the trial of Rev. Dr. LANAHAN, Assistant Agent of the Book Concern, for certain acts alleged to have been committed by him in his official capacity, growing out of his publication of a report of alleged defalcation and frauds committed on the Concern by certain officers employed in the printing and bindery departments. The charges and specifications are made under the following heads: Official misconduct and malfeasance; neglect of official duty; untruthfulness, irascibility, slanderous disposition, and other objectionable characteristics which the signers to those charges, ministers and laymen, claim unfit him for the position of Assistant Agent; insubordination to his official superiors, the Book Committee, and violation of his pledges to them; want of business qualifications and capacity for the discharge of his official duties as Assistant Book Agent.

The Committee stands as follows: Its President, Rev. CYRUS BROOKS, D.D., of the Minnesota Conference, is a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the West. Rev. I. M. VERNON, M. A., is a young minister of great promise, and is at present Secretary of the St. Louis Conference. Rev. B. F. RAWLINS, D. D., late President of the Committee, (not deceased as reported,) is presiding Elder of the Indianapolis District of the Old Indiana Conference. Rev. J. S. BINGHAM, Secretary of the Book Committee, is a member also of the Publishing Committee of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, of which paper he was editor for four years. Rev. JAS. PIKE having served a couple of terms in Congress acceptably to his constituents, is now the Republican nominee for the Governorship of New-Hampshire. Rev. J. H. MOORE, of Illinois, has also served in Congress, and has been elected to the Forty-second Congress. He served with distinction during the late war, and retired with a Brevet Brigadier-General's rank. Rev. Dr. BANNISTER, of Wisconsin, is accounted one of the leading scholars of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been engaged in the work of education nearly all his life, and is at present a Professor in the Garrett Biblical Institute in Evanston, Ill. Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, D. D., is too well known in this City to need any remark. He has held the position of Secretary to the New-York East Conference successively for a longer term of years than any one man has ever held it. Rev. Dr. SLICER, of Baltimore, has held some of the highest positions his Conference could confer. Rev. F. A. BLADES, Presiding Elder of Detroit District, Detroit Conference, is a prominent man among his Western brethren, and was one of the most active members of the Centenary Committee in 1866. Rev. J. F. KENNEDY, of Northern Ohio; Rev. G. S. VANCLEVE, of Newark; Rev. JAS. IRWIN, of Central New-York, and G. W. MALTBY, of Erie Conferences, are eminent as preachers and pastors, but have not been connected with the literary interests of the Church heretofore. Rev. J. ROTHWEILER represents the German element in the M. E. Church, and is a leader among his people. Three members of the Committee were not present yesterday, namely: Messrs. RAWLINS, MOORE and VANCLEVE.

At 9 A. M. the Committee met at the Mission Chapel. Besides the Committee there were present Bishops AMES, JANES, SCOTT and SIMPSON, together with the accused agent, his counsel, and two or three stenographers. Dr. LANAHAN is represented by Judge REYNOLDS, of Brooklyn, A. J. VANDERPOEL and Rev. Mr. BUCKLY, as counsel, and the Book Concern is represented by E. L. FANCHER, Esq., Gen. BUNYON and Dr. PEASE, P. E., and Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, who represent the signers to the charges against Dr. LANAHAN. After the organization of the Court, reading of minutes, &c., the duration of the daily sessions was fixed from 9 A. M. to 12½ M., and from 2 till 5½ or 6 P. M., as business should require. The question then came up as to sitting with open or closed doors, and upon this Dr. LANAHAN'S counsel requested to be heard. They were therefore admitted, and in presenting their case they argued ably and strongly in favor of open doors, for the reasons, among others, that Dr. LANAHAN had been widely traduced in the official press of the M. E. Church, and a great many people even now believe that he is on trial for frauds and peculations committed on the Concern, and the Associated Press has helped forward this impression within the last few days by telegraphing such a statement all over the country. It was deemed, therefore, a matter of justice to Dr. LANAHAN that the investigation should be open, and that the public should know the exact facts in the case. Neither he nor his counsel had any desire to cover anything up, but demanded the fullest and freest investigation.

A lively debate followed, in which the members of the Committee participated. They took the ground mainly that, with open doors, they could not refuse admission to any one, and that, as a matter of self-protection, it was best to sit with closed doors. The Bishops favored open sessions, and some members of the Committee were also in favor of admitting by tickets, but obstacles were presented to this plan also, and it was finally decided by a vote of 8 to 4, as follows, to shut out the public: Yeas—Messrs. Blades, Kennedy, Maltby, Bannister, Irwin, Bingham, Brooks and Rothweiler; Nays—Messrs. Slicer, Woodruff, Pike and Vernon.

At this point a recess was taken until two o'clock, at which time the question came up again, and, after considerable debate pro and con, the above decision was reaffirmed by the same vote. It was also decided, after some discussion, to begin at the beginning and to go over the ground that has been traversed already so that nothing should be left undone that could be done to arrive at the truth, and the whole truth in the matter.

It was reported, though we could not verify it, that the ministers who had been shut out from the deliberations of the Court had presented a written protest and a formal demand for admission. An executive session of the Committee was said to have been held over it, during which even the Bishops retired; but it would seem from the final action of the Committee that the protest was not favorably received. The Committee will sit again today, and it is expected that the investigation will cover several weeks. New witnesses are to be examined on both sides.

Commissioners of Docks—Bills Ordered to be Paid—Current Notes From Two Pilots.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday, Mr. AGNEW in the Chair.

The Auditing Committee recommended payment of eleven bills, amounting to $6,541, of which sum $3,500 were for pile-drivers and $1,753 for spikes and bolts.

Permission was given to the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to use the pier at the foot of Cherry-street, East River, and the pier at the foot of Forty-third-street, East River, for a dumping ground for snow and ice.

On the motion of Commissioner WOOD a resolution was passed prohibiting the inspection of the Engineer's plans for the improvement of the water front until such plans shall be completed and receive the sanction of the Board.

Mr. BRITTON and Mr. TAYLOR, two experienced pilots, appeared, on invitation, before the Board to give their opinion in relation to currents in the river, as to whether the proposed extension of the bulkheads will interfere with navigation. These gentlemen were of opinion that such extension would not be injurious, but that it would rather have a beneficial effect.

On the motion of Commissioner HENRY a resolution was passed directing Superintendent WESTERVELT to report the cost of rebuilding and repairing Piers Nos. 6, 7, 30 and 31 East River.

The Board then adjourned.

Habeas Corpus—Gen. Neil in Contempt.

A day or two since a writ of habeas corpus was issued out of the Superior Court, directing Gen. THOMAS H. NEIL, commander at Fort Columbus, to bring up the body of JOHN CASEY, whose discharge from the United States military service is sought on the ground of minority. The General has hitherto failed to obey the writ, and yesterday, on the application of JAMES M. SHEEHAN, CASEY'S counsel, Judge MCCUNN granted an attachment against Gen. NEIL for contempt. The return has not yet been made by the Sheriff.

Some Just Sentences by Judge Bedford.

Severe sentences at yesterday's proceedings in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, were imposed in the case of DAVID BLAND and JOHN KELLY, who pleaded guilty of having attempted to commit a burglary at the house of W. D. FRICKE, at No. 16 Second-avenue. They were sent to State Prison for nine years each.

GEORGE W. DUGAN and PATRICK FINNEGAN, boys about seventeen years old, pleaded guilty to breaking into the premises of JEREMIAH T. MESSEROLE, No. 16 Clinton-place. They were sent to the House of Refuge.

THOMAS SMITH, guilty of stabbing his wife with a carving-knife, was sent to State Prison for ten years. His wife said that he had frequently acted in a very violent manner toward her.

MARTHA STONE, a young Jewess, pleaded guilty of the larceny of a silk dress from DORA LESSEN, No. 109 Chatham-street. She was sent to the House of Refuge.

MARY GARVIN, a domestic, pleaded guilty of the larceny of $410 from WILLIAM PATON, No. 238 East Forty-eighth-street, and was remanded.

THOMAS MURPHY, a young boy, but an old thief, pleaded guilty of the larceny of $70 from MARGARET MCSHEEHAN, and was sent to State Prison for four years.

PETER MCGORRICK was found guilty of an assault with intent to rob JOHN GREEN, and was sent to State Prison for four years.

GODFREY JOBKIR was found guilty of attacking and robbing MICHAEL UHL, in company with a gang of roughs, at the corner of Clinton and Stanton streets, on New Year's morning. In consideration of a recommendation to mercy, the sentence was five years in the State Prison.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

COLUMBUS.

Third Lecture in the Course at Association Hall, by Professor John Lord.

Prof. JOHN LORD delivered the third of his course of historical lectures at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday morning, before a large and interested audience. The subject was "CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS." Dr. LORD did not weary his audience by a repetition of the well-known facts of the voyages and disappointments of COLUMBUS; but gave a vivid sketch of his character before success had dimmed its brightness; when he faithfully and persistently held to his purpose, which was strengthened by the scorn and disbelief of all around him. At [illegible] as to all great men, came the blessing [illegible] and the faith of a woman, and that woman Queen ISABELLA, whose [illegible] meant for COLUMBUS ships and [illegible] and success. Dr. LORD grew [illegible] with indignation against the common complaint that COLUMBUS never received [illegible] reward for his services; he made a strong contrast between services that it is possible to reward adequately, and those which are beyond all contemporary reward. A few pages gave a singularly vivid description of the [illegible] of the voyage, when mutiny and failure threatened, and only his faith in the vision that science had shown him sustained this daring voyager. Then came the thrill of wild joy when he trod the beautiful, new-found land; when he had justified his own dreams and his Queen's faith; and then came the years of massacres and treachery and greed, the sad and painful history of which the lecturer passed over with few but strong words of severe condemnation. The latter half of the lecture was an earnest discussion of the future of America. America is not to owe its greatness to arts, or mechanical appliances, or material wealth; the Old World possessed all these; and ancient empires have possessed them and been proud of them, with the pride that precedes destruction. If America is only to repeat the Old World, that New-York may be made a Carthage and Boston an Athens, there is no interest in or hope for its future. If GIBBON and KENT and BUCKLE are right, Dr. LORD loses faith in the American future. But they cannot be right. America is to be great not alone in material things, but in new forces, in a new civilization, in broad education, in equality, in liberty, in experiments that are impossible to the Old World, and for which fresh America offers the only field. If they are untried here the hope of them is lost. There were many eloquent passages in the lecture, and the whole of it was very earnest.

The Staten Island Commission—Proposed Improvements.

The Commission for the improvement of Staten Island, met, yesterday afternoon, at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in Nassau-street, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS in the chair. A number of gentlemen who are interested in the work of the Commission were present.

Messrs. OLMSTEAD, HART and TROWBRIDGE submitted a report on the subject of a general plan of improvement of the island. The report was very elaborate and referred chiefly to the state and situation of the soil, and suggested a means of extensive drainage. It also pointed out the sources of malaria, describing the remedy, and suggested what the public should be forced to do to remove the causes, and the inducements which should be offered to accomplish such a desirable result. This improvement would very much increase the value of property on the island. It was also suggested that plenty of fresh water would be provided for private use. The greater part of the water now in use is said to be unwholesome, but a plentiful supply of very fine water could be obtained by some trouble and expense. The water of Brook Valley is particularly unfit for use, it being almost entirely salt. The report went on to consider the subject of public communication with New-York and the obstacles in the way, and showed a new plan for ferry communication more direct than the present. The report next took up the land communication on the island, and recommended that railroads be constructed to every part of the island, connecting by means of bridges with New-Jersey and other places, and closed with the suggestion that highways be made instead of boulevards and avenues. The Commission took the report for consideration. A Committee on Bills for Legislative Action was appointed, consisting of J. M. MARTEN, of Middletown; A. PRINSTER, of Castletown; G. BOWMAN, of Northfield; ROBERT E. CHRISTIE, of Southfield, and W. S. HORNLAYER, of Westfield.

The Government Seizure of the Steamer Florida—Probable Action for Damages.

The seizure of the steamer *Florida* on a charge of being fitted out as a Cuban filibustering vessel, it will be remembered, was made a few weeks ago after a libel of information had been filed by District-Attorney DAVIS. The representatives of the latter's office refused, at the time, without any other motive than mere churlishness, to give any particulars concerning the seizure or the name of the complaint, but it now appears, from the present appearance of the case, that the seizure was almost entirely unwarranted. Yesterday a motion was made before Judge BLATCHFORD, at the United States District Court, by an attaché of the District-Attorney's office, for a Government certificate, to the effect that there was reasonable cause for the seizure of the *Florida*, on a charge of being fitted out to cruise against Spain.

The motion was offered by the counsel for Gen. FRANCIS DARE, the owner of the *Florida*, and was denied by Judge BLATCHFORD on the ground that the Court had no authority in the matter. This leaves the owner of the vessel an opportunity to commence an action for damages for the illegal seizure of the steamer.

Education of the Colored Poor—Interesting Exercises.

An unusual commotion was noticeable yesterday among the colored people of the Eighth Ward. In Sullivan and Thomson streets, especially, the ladies appeared in toilets more than usually elaborate, and the gentlemen evidently had some important business on hand. The occasion of all this was an invitation they had received to attend the New-Year's festival and reception of the Colored School in Spring-street. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and seemed much pleased with the whole proceedings. A sumptuous dinner of turkey and other good things was partaken of by one hundred and twenty children, and handsome presents and rewards given for proficiency in studies and general good conduct. The children engaged creditably in a variety of exercises, but their singing was the chief attraction to the visitors. It was decidedly excellent, and fairly "brought down the house." The clear, sweet voices of the girls, blending with the deep melodious bass of the boys, produced a harmony and volume of music as good as if a Fifth-avenue church-choir, organ and all, had been chartered specially for the occasion. Mr. M. DUPUY presided at the festival, and the pupils were addressed by Mr. BRACE, of the Children's Aid Society, Hon. Judge KIRKLAND, Mr. HOSFORD, of Utica, and others.

Mr. BRACE, while complimenting the teachers, Miss BLODGETT and Mrs. FISH, on the excellent appearance of the school, stated that much of its success was due to the generosity and self-denying personal labors of Mrs. Dr. DELAFIELD and lady friends, who have not only endeared themselves to the children, but earned the sincere gratitude of the colored people generally of the Ward.

Ordinary Window Fastenings no Security Against Burglars.

A bold attempt at robbery was made on Tuesday evening, at a Fifth-avenue residence, near Twenty-eighth-street, by the now favorite method of entering houses by the second-story window. The bold thief, as early as 6½ in the evening, when one would have supposed that there would have been enough people passing to have prevented such an attempt, clambered from the stoop to the balcony, from that to the portico over the front door. Then, although the window was shut and fastened, it proved no barrier to the burglar, who, by means of a thin instrument slipped between the upper and lower sashes, moved aside the fastening, threw up the window, and in a few moments more would have thoroughly ransacked all drawers and closets had not the lady of the house, who was sitting in the dark in an adjoining room, being startled by the noise, discovered the burglar half in the window. She gave the alarm, and he fled incontinently, and was soon beyond the reach of pursuit.

How Small-Pox is Disseminated.

On the 29th December last there arrived in Boston harbor the steamer *Samaria*, having small-pox and measles on board. On arrival at Boston the sick were removed from the vessel in the harbor. The remainder of the passengers were allowed to land in the city without detention and without Quarantine precautions. Some took rail for New-London, and thence to this City by Norwich boat, arriving here Dec. 30. Result—two cases from among the steerage passengers were sent to hospital yesterday from No. 86 Ann-street, where they were found sick with small-pox. They gave the above statement of the source of their infection.

NON-LICENSED THEATRES.

An Injunction in the Supreme Court to Prevent Them—The Case of the Third-Avenue Garden.

Two or three months ago there was published in the TIMES the report of a case which came before Judge BRADY, of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, in which the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York obtained an injunction against the proprietor of a garden in the Bowery, restraining him from allowing or permitting the acting of farces, dramas, tragedies or other plays without first having procured a license from the proper authorities. The motion made by the defendant in that case to dissolve the injunction has not yet been decided by Judge BRADY.

Yesterday the proceedings in the case of the Society of Juvenile Delinquents against MATTHIAS GRIMM, proprietor of the premises Nos. 789 and 791 Third-avenue, called "The Third-avenue Garden," came before Judge SUTHERLAND at the Supreme Court Chambers. There were two motions; the first made by the defendant GRIMM to dissolve the injunction, which in the latter part of November last, was granted by Judge INGRAHAM, restraining the proprietor of the Third-avenue Garden from permitting any more farces, comedies, or theatrical plays of any kind being acted or performed on his premises without a license. The second motion was by the plaintiffs for an order adjudging the defendant in contempt for continuing the theatrical performances after the injunction order of Judge INGRAHAM had been duly served upon him. After some discussion in regard to what papers should be allowed on the motion, the argument was postponed to Tuesday next.

It may be stated here that the right of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents to prosecute persons or companies that conduct theatres without a license, is purely of a statutory kind. It seems that, by an act of the Legislature of 1839, and amended by several subsequent acts, the fees exacted for a theatre license, or at least a portion of them, are to be handed over for the benefit of the Society named above. Mr. ROBINSON, of the firm of CRAM & ROBINSON, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. EAGAN for the defendant.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is a list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Four first-class dwellings north side of Sixty-second-street, 250 feet east of Fifth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 60; D. & J. JARDINE, THOS. E. COOPER, W. N. & C. GEDNEY and JOHN SINCLAIR, owners.

One first-class dwelling north side of Sixty-second-st., 332 feet east of Fifth-avenue, four stories, 18 by 60; CHARLES GEDNEY, owner.

One first-class dwelling north side of Sixty-second-street, 225 feet east of Fifth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 60; THOMAS J. DAVIS, owner.

One first-class dwelling south side of Forty-sixth-street, 165 feet east of Broadway, four stories, 20 by 56; C. H. BEEMAN, owner.

MISCELLANEOUS FRONTS.

One first-class store, No. 27 Greene-street, four stories, 20 by 90, front iron; NICHOLAS GEARI, owner.

One building for public hall, lodge rooms, &c., north-west corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-second-street, four stories, 75 by 69 by 75, front brown and Ohio stone; FERDNAND MAYER, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One second-class dwelling south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, 170 feet east of Fourth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 74; A. J. HAWK, owner.

One tenementhouse north side of Fortieth-street, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, four stories, 25 by 53; NICHOLAS KONEY, owner.

Four stores and tenements south-west corner of Avenue B and Twelfth-street, basement and five stories, 25 by 19, 19.6, and 26 by 54, 64 and 52; PHILIP OTTERMAN, owner.

One store north side of Fifty-second-street, 75 feet east of Madison-avenue, one story, 13 by 24; ROBERT MAY, owner.

One factory north side of Front-street, 200 feet east of Jackson-street, one story, 48 by 63; AUGUSTUS TABER & BRO., owners.

Two stables south side of Fifty-second-street, 160 feet west of Eighth-avenue, two stories, 160 by 27; CLARK & SCOTT, owners.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, north-west corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, two stories, 25 by 40; MICHAEL McDERMOTT, owner.

One stable, south side of Thirty-sixth-street, 300 feet west of Tenth-avenue, two stories, 24 by 24; JOHN E. SMITH, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	21	Tenement-house	1
Brown-stone fronts	7	Stores and tenements	4
Miscellaneous fronts	2	Stores	2
Brick fronts	10	Hall, lodge rooms, &c.	1
Frame buildings	2	Factory	1
First-class dwellings	7	Stables	3
Second-class dwellings	2		

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Fourth-street, No. 170, JOHN KAVANAGH, agent; unsafe first tier of beams.

Pearl-street, No. 506, E. J. RICHMOND, lessee; unsafe generally.

Park-street, Nos. 50 and 52, MICHAEL BURKE, agent; unsafe foundation, walls, and timbers.

Park-street, No. 52, (rear,) MICHAEL BURKE, agent; unsafe generally—dangerous.

Chambers-street, No. 181, A. HALL, owner; unsafe rear wall.

West Twentieth street, No. 436, MR. V. S. COLE, owner; unsafe walls (cracked and settled.

Third-avenue, (building,) south-west corner of Forty-seventh-street, NICHOLAS BETGEMAN, owner; unsafe piers, columns, and front walls.

Greenwich-street, No. 35, W. & E. H. CRUIKSHANK, agents; unsafe chimneys.

Pearl-street, No. 520, EDWARD RICHARDSON, owner; unsafe front wall, west gable and chimneys.

Worth-street, No. 163, JOHN GARDINER, owner; unsafe front wall, front piers and lintel cracked and settled.

Worth-street, No. 164, JOHN DONNELLY, owner; unsafe front piers and west wall bulged and cracked.

Baxter-street, No. 34, JOHN J. LEVY, owner; unsafe rear wall, timbers and roof; dangerous.

Baxter-street, No. 37, Ransom estate; unsafe walls and gutter.

Worth-street, No. 122, WM. H. KISSAM, owner; unsafe cellar stairway.

Elm-street, (rear,) No. 41, F. M. JONES, owner; unsafe stairs, rotten and decayed.

Nassau-street, No. 81, EUGENE FERRIS, owner; unsafe brick pier and basement floor beams.

Bleecker-street, Nos. 82, 84 and 86, LOUIS LEFFERTS, owner; unsafe front walls, bulged and parted from party walls.

East Thirteenth-street, No. 429, JOHN A. FOLEY, owner; unsafe front wall; badly bulged.

East Thirteenth-street, No. 429, (rear,) JOHN A. FOLEY, owner; unsafe walls; dangerously insecure.

East Thirteenth-street, No. 431, JOHN A. FOLEY, owner; unsafe front wall; band broke.

Leonard-street, No. 157, HENRY ABELL, owner; unsafe generally.

Leonard-street, No. 132, E. J. LECOCQ, owner; unsafe chimneys.

Front-street, No. 281, BEARDS & CUMMINGS, owners; unsafe high chimney.

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

Two brick tenement-houses, Nos. 426 and 428 Westh Twelfth-street, four stories, 25 by 40, each, damaged by fire, to be reconstructed; estate of J. WATHERSPOON, owner.

Two brick stores, Nos. 4 and 6 Jones-lane, five stories, 20 by 56 each, damaged by fire, to be rebuilt, with flat instead of peaked roof; estate of J. M. PENDLETON, owner.

Stores Nos. 192 and 194 Fifth-avenue, (Fifth-avenue Hotel,) front to be changed; CHARLES KNOX, lessee.

The Wagon Libel Case—Examination by Justice Hogan.

An examination was held, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, in the case of WM. E. BIRD, driver of an advertising wagon, arrested the other day by order of Mayor HALL, on the ground that he was circulating a libel against CHARLES A. DANA. The examination proved an exceedingly short one, there being only one witness on the stand, Mr. DANIEL S. HART, the complainant, who was cross-examined by BIRD's counsel, and testified that he saw the placard on the wagon in the afternoon, when the complaint was first made before the Magistrate. The wagon was standing in front of the Tombs. The driver had been arrested once before, by order of the Mayor, for furious driving through the streets, in violation of a Corporation ordinance, and for conduct that would lead to a breach of the peace. The first arrest was made on Tuesday, the 3d inst. On Saturday the Mayor gave witness verbal instructions to arrest the driver. The Mayor in doing so spoke of the libelous words on the wagon, and also expressed the opinion that the word "black-mail" was employed in a libelous sense. Witness, in his proceedings in this case, had merely carried out the instructions of the Mayor. Witness believed Mr. DANA had been libeled by the words on the truck. He did not know the contents of the pamphlet referred to in the advertising inscription, and could not say whether the statements contained in the pamphlet were true or not. He did not know that the Mayor ever ordered proceedings to be commenced for a libel against any other person since he had been connected with the Mayor's office.

Mr. GLASSING, the counsel for the accused, then announced that he had no witnesses to offer, and proceeded to argue the case for his client. He admitted that the word "black-mail" was libelous if used in a certain sense, but he denied that Mr. DANA had been libeled by the wagon or its placards, as they referred to the *Sun* newspaper, and only to DANA as the proprietor or conductor. He offered several points of law for the consideration of the Court, in support of his motion for a dismissal of the complaint, and closed with an eloquent defense of his client, who, he said, was not guilty of any offense, being simply the hired agent of the publishers of a pamphlet. The Magistrate took the papers, announcing that the accused could remain at liberty on the bail already accepted until Saturday next, when a decision would be rendered.

ILLICIT STILL.

The Fraudulent Whisky Business Continued in the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn—Another Important Raid—Eighteen Distilleries Seized and $100,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

Another raid upon the illicit whisky distilleries of the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn was made yesterday by the United States authorities under the command of Gen. JOURDAN, Assessor of the Third District. At 6 o'clock in the morning, the entire force of Assessors and their aids, to the number of fifty, assembled at the foot of Montague-street, whence they were conveyed to the Navy-yard in a tug-boat. At that point they were met by the following United States troops, who had been detailed to assist in the work of demolition:

Seven companies of the First United States Artillery, the Eighth Regiment of the United States Infantry, three companies of troops from Fort Columbus, four companies of Engineers from Willet's Point, and a battalion of Marines, under Col. BROOME, a total of 1,500 men. Gen. VOGDES had command of the entire force. The mode of attack was laid down by Supervisor DUTCHER, who, it will be remembered, figured prominently in the raid made about two months ago on the same locality. At 7 o'clock, the entire body, under the guidance of the Assessors, left the yard and proceeded at once to the scene of action, which was happily near at hand, embracing, as it did, the region bounded by York-street, Gold-street, the river, and the Navy-yard. At the entrance to each of the principal thoroughfares detachments of the military were placed, with orders to prevent either ingress or egress. The workmen were divided into fifteen bodies, each accompanied by a detail of soldiers, whose business it was to deal with all who showed signs of hostility.

Dickinson's-alley was the first point attacked. Here a shed, said to belong to JOHN GORMAN, was found filled with all the utensils for whisky making, a still excepted. Eight mash-tubs, full of reeking liquid, were knocked to pieces, and the mash pumped into the gutter. In Plymouth-street the same scene was repeated. In Water-stret a brick shanty, owned by OSBORNE & MULLADY, was duly riddled, and two stills carted off to the yard. At this point an infuriated crowd had gathered, and when the stills were being placed upon the wagon their shouts and howls were of the most demoniacal character. Indeed, at one time it appeared as if there must be a riot, but this was happily averted. At all the other places attacked there was an immense amount of mash found, but what is strange, only in one instance was there a still found. There were in all twenty places visited, the damage done to which will in all probability amount to $100,000. At 5 o'clock in the evening the troops and the Assessors withdrew, with the intention, however, of resuming the work this morning. There were no arrests made, and with the exception of the instance on Water-street, there was nothing like hostility manifested.

Conspiracy Among Distillery Owners.

A complaint was made of CORNELIUS J. DANKLE, BERNARD HELLER and ADOLPH ISAACSON, at the United States Commissioner's Office, a few days ago, for having, as alleged, conspired to defraud the Government, besides committing perjury. It is claimed by one STAGG, the informer in the case, that the accused removed certain property from a distillery subsequent to its condemnation by the Government for frauds. It is asserted that a prominent lawyer is implicated in the reputed conspiracy, and that evidence is now being collected against him. It is understood that a certain Unites Stated official has taken special pains to conceal the fact of the arrest from the Press. The accused parties were committed to Ludlow-street Jail yesterday, by Commissioner OSBORN, in default of $10,000 bail each, to await an examination on Saturday next.

Fatal City Railroad Accidents.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of THOMAS O'CONNOR, an employe of the Astor House, who was killed, on Sunday evening, by being run over by car No. 9 of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue line. The evidence of the witnesses was to the effect that as the car passed Fourteenth-street, the deceased suddenly opened the front door of the car, as though he had passed his destination, and as he sprang off the platform he did so with his face to the rear of the vehicle, fell, and rolled under the wheels of the car. The driver had full control of his brake, and the car was not proceeding at any unusual rate of speed. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

DAVID ADAMS, aged seventy years, died yesterday at No. 493 Houston-street, from the effects of injuries sustained a few days ago by being knocked down and run over by an Avenue D car, near his residence. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified of the facts and will hold an inquest.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Friday, Jan. 13, 1871: Nos. 1, 4, 49, 50, 55, 58, 67, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Cardozo and Barnard, J.J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
54—Keteltas vs. Keyser.
141—Smith vs. Spencer.
142—Blascoer vs. Schattman.
143—Hartley vs. James.
145—Dibble vs. Camp.
146—Heineman vs. Heard.
147—Reford vs. Peck.
148—Osgood vs. Stevens.
149—Davis vs. Colgate.
150—Sharkey vs. Kelly.
151—Same vs. Same.
155—Adler vs. Doherty.
156—Trim vs. Marsh.
157—Winch vs. The Mayor.
158—Baker vs. Byrne.

Nos.
159—Barney vs. Burstenbinder.
160—Hancock vs. Gomez.
161—Shepard vs. Justice.
162—Cowles vs. Barnard.
163—Bingham vs. Disbrow.
164—Selden vs. Bayley.
165—McIntosh vs. Fatmaex.
166—Isham vs. Buckingham.
167—Graham vs. Linden.
168—Atwood vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
238—Austin vs. Drew.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner.
686—Guckheimer vs. Berringer.
742—Anhalt vs. Harris.
762—Kiesling vs. De Kuhn.
776—Marcus vs. Fent.
780—Marcus vs. Ketcham.
904—Hawley vs. Taylor.
934—Mooney vs. Tuomey.
1020—Nat. Bank Newbern vs. Satterlee.
1030—Devlin vs. Nelson.
1044—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Lynch.
1100—Jessup vs. Guillick.

Nos.
1102—Whittingham vs. Steele.
1204—Coleman vs. Burke.
1290—Cardle vs. Carr.
1318—Conger vs. Buddle.
1319—Humphrey vs. Griswold.
1344—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Wagstaff.
1358—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Fant.
1378—Miller vs. Gedney.
1384—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Chace.
1388—Turnell vs. Shipman.
1396—Abrams vs. Ruphael.
1398—Clarke vs. Seyler.
1402—Tracey vs. Grattan.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
79—Burrell vs. Raphael.
80—Rogers vs. Mayo.
87—Stone vs. Sigerson.
138—Strong vs. Evans.
139—Wright vs. Wright.
144—Jacobs vs. Duxberg.
150—Christie vs. The Star Metal Co.

Nos.
158—Tredway vs. Rankin, Jr.
167—Ross, Jr., vs. Deutsch.
174—Heydecker vs. Wells.
177—Draper vs. Roberts.
178—Hamilton vs. Bays.
183—Wright vs. Cunningham.

Call commences at No. 215—American Bureau of Mines vs. Weed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1107—Curtiss vs. Clarius.
1127—Myers vs. Smith.
1142—Loper vs. Kelly.
1169—Schoenwald vs. Metropolitan Savings Bank.
1145—De Forest vs. Ely.
929—McLellan vs. Fayolle.
1135—Pond vs. Calm.
1144—Boyer vs. Good.

Nos.
1152—Hillebrand vs. Stratton.
1222—Gantry vs. Becker.
985—Bostwick vs. Wildey.
1236—Welsh vs. Kemet.
1238—Welsh vs. Gray.
1094—Waterson vs. Rogers.
945—Rosenthal vs. Wendell.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Same calendar as Part I.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Cause on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
3049—Horan vs. O'Brien.
4752—Angro vs. Ertle.
4792—Schuerlin vs. Koelle.
4602—Wolf vs. Wood.
4531—Cohen vs. Rosenstock.
5172—Kehoe vs. Lynn.
4269—Swift vs. Havens.
4325—McReynolds vs. Eiseman.

Nos.
4826—Pinckney vs. Aldrich.
4828—Estel vs. Frundy.
4829—Feely vs. Faliahee.
4830—Gardner vs. Welsh.
4837—Campbell vs. Welsh.
4838—Fonte vs. Courtney.
4842—Meyer vs. Cohen.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4549—Hatch vs. Duggen.
4627—Brown vs. Berlin and Jones Envelope Co.
4671—Deppisch vs. Rushford.
4705—Hagemann vs. Zecher.
4751—Speckhardt vs. Frabert.
4791—McBride vs. Contrell.
4747—Beymert vs. Bertrand.

Nos.
4820—Tripler vs. Lawrence.
4822—Harris vs. Bernheimer.
4823—Butler vs. Lowenstein.
4824—Overton vs. Howe.
4825—Lockwood vs. Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Co.
4835—Netter vs. Wols.
4836—Ex. Nat. Bank of Norfolk vs. Le Cato.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.

Nos.
—Ackerman vs. Veille.
4832—Buck vs. Loraly.

Nos.
4833—Buck vs. Loraly.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—JAN. 12.

By Judge Sutherland.

Auguste Potolofsky *vs.* Alexander Potolofsky; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Boyd; reference ordered to take proofs.

Losee *vs.* Matthews; motion for receiver denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 12.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Rosenblatt *vs.* Wheeler; Jones *vs.* Fowler; Tilley *vs.* Gilman; Dykers *vs.* Stuart; Wolf *vs.* Jacob; Mircuons *vs.* Henning; Vandenhoff *vs.* Patterson; O'Mahony *vs.* Belmont; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 12.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Hughes *vs.* The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.

Harman Hoberg *vs.* Otelia Hoberg; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Vroom *vs.* Vroom; petition denied.

Fallon *vs.* Bartine; order settled.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

DECISION IN A DISTILLERY CASE.

The United States vs. *Oscar King.*—This was a suit to recover a balance of taxes, claimed to be due from a distiller on the spirits produced in his distillery, as estimated and assessed by the assessor. The defense was that the assessment was illegal, because the fermenting period was taken to be forty-eight hours instead of seventy-two hours. It appeared that the defendant's distillery had been once surveyed and its producing capacity reported, according to section 10 of the Revenue law, upon the basis of a fermenting period of seventy-two hours, and that the assessor changed the estimate without making any new survey or report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Court held that the proofs showed that all the taxes due, computed according to the producing capacity fixed by the original survey and report, had been paid, except $32 20; that the only legal method of changing the estimate of the producing capacity of a distillery was by a resurvey and report, as provided in section 10, and that, as in this case, no such resurvey or additional report was ever made, the assessment could not be collected. The claim of $9,032 35 was therefore disallowed, and judgment given for only $32 20.

For Government, B. F. Tracy; for defendant, O. E. Wood.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Monell, Jones and Spencer.

DEMAND BEFORE SUIT.

Schofield vs. *Whitelegge.* Plaintiff sued to recover a piano-forte of the value of $400, and $400 damages for its detention. When the case was reached for trial, defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, because no demand before suit was stated, nor was the interest of the plaintiff in the piano set forth. The motion was granted, with costs and an allowance. The plaintiff appealed, and argued that it was only necessary to prove the demand on the trial, and the allegation "detained from the plaintiff" was sufficient *prima facie.* Counsel for the defendant argued that where the taking was lawful and the detention wrongful, the complaint must show as a fact that demand was made before suit, and must aver that the plaintiff was the owner of or had a special interest in the property. Counsel for the defendant cited several cases in support of his views. After a full argument the Court reserved its decision.

O. Frisbee for appellant; A. H. Reavey for respondent.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge McGuire.

IMPORTANT TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Thomas vs. *Sayre.*—The defendant, in November, 1869, hired the parlor floor of No. 512 West Forty-seventh-street, at $45 a month. In April, 1870, the plaintiff placed a bill on the house to rent the parlor. A few days after the defendant saw the plaintiff and told him to take the bill down, and he would remain. The bill was taken down, and the defendant paid the rent of the month of May, 1870, and moved out on the 1st of June. The premises have since remained vacant. The plaintiff sued to recover six months' rent, his counsel claiming that where the term of letting was not agreed upon, the law created the tenancy until the next ensuing May. Counsel for the defendant argued that it was simply a monthly letting. The Court awarded the plaintiff a judgment for the full amount claimed, with costs.

A. H. Reavey for plaintiff; N. Nesbit for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 12.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	108⅜
1,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '64.c.	108⅜
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	108⅜
10,000	do....b3.	108⅜
1,500	U.S.5-20C., '68.c.	108⅛
50,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	107⅛
4,500	do....c.	107⅛
60,000	Tenn. 6s, old.	64
40,000	do.	64⅛
2,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	63⅜
5,000	do.	63⅛
10,000	Ga. 7s, Gold bs.	93⅛
15,000	N. C. F'g act, '66.	37
6,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July.	80⅛
9,000	do.	80⅛
10,000	do.	80⅛
10,000	do....s60	80⅛
2,000	Virginia 6s, new	61⅛
1,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.	93
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s,'83.	91
2,000	Erie 1st.	95
2,000	Erie 3d.	89⅛
5,000	M. So. S. F. bds.	93⅛
2,000	Pac. 7s, G.by Mo.	96
3,000	Cen. Pac.G'd.bs.	90⅛
4,000	Union Pac. 1st.	73⅛
10,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	36⅛
5,000	Mich. So. 2d.	95
5,000	H &St.J.8s.c.bs.	104⅛
2,000	Chic.&N.W. 1st.	97
1,000	Gal.&Chic. 1st.	100
10,000	C.&R.I.& Pa.7s.	97
1,000	do.	96⅛
2,000	Gal. & Chic. 2d.	95
1,000	Clev.&T.S.F.bs.	100
500	P., Ft. & C. 2d.	95
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th.	77
5,000	Mil. & St.P. 1st.	91⅛
5,000	North Mo. 1st.	84
30	Mer. Ex. Bank.	100⅛
21	Continental Bank.	93⅛
5	Cen. Nat. Bank.	103
13	Fourth Nat. Bank.	106
50	Del. & H. Canal.	122
100	Canton Co.	68⅛
115	West. U. Tel.	45⅛
200	do...bet. call.	45⅛
200	Quicksilver Min.	4⅛
200	Quicksilver Pref.	7⅛
100	Mariposa Pref.b.c.	9
400	Pacific Mail.	41⅞
50	Adams Ex.	66⅜
200	do.	66⅛
33	Wells-Fargo Ex.	36⅛
5	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	42⅛
100	do.	43
100	U. S. Ex.	35⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	92
200	do.	91⅞
300	do...bet. call.	91⅞
1000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	88⅛
100	Erie R.	21⅞
100	do.	21⅞
500	Reading.	99⅛
100	Lake S. & M.So. s5	93
100	do.	93⅛
100	do.	93⅛
110	Mich.Cen. bet.call.	117⅛
100	do.	117⅛
300	Union Pac.	13⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.	105
50	do.	105⅛
400	Chic.& N.W.Pref.	82⅛
522	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	88
35	N. J. Central.	103⅛
900	Chic. & R. I.	106⅛
300	Mil. & St. P...b60	51⅛
100	do....b3	51⅛
507	do.	51⅛
107	do....b30	51⅛
600	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	73⅛
600	do....b30	73⅛
400	do...bet. call.	73⅛
100	Tol. W. & W.	49⅛
65	P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar.	92⅛
100	do.	92⅛
200	Del., L. & W.	104⅛
100	do...bet. call.	104⅛
53	do.	104⅛
400	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
100	Chic., B. & Q.	152
50	New-Jersey.	120
111	Morris & Essex.	88⅛
100	do.	88⅛
100	H. & St. Jo.	88⅛
200	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	101
100	do.	100⅛
100	do.	100⅛
100	DuB. & S. City.	90
100	C.,Cin.& Ind.Cen.	18

SECOND BOARD.

50,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old.	64
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	63⅛
15,000	do.	63⅛
2,000	do.	63⅛
12,000	Ga. St. 7s.	88
10,000	N.C.F'g Act,'66.	37⅛
3,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan.and July.	80⅛
10,000	Mo. St. 6s.	89
3,000	N. Mo. 1st.	83
10,000	N.Y.C.&H. C'ts.	88⅛
20,000	do.	88⅛
700	N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c.	92
250	do.	92⅛
5	do.	92⅛
29	L. S. & M. So. R.	93⅛
500	do.	93⅛
500	do....s30.	93⅛
800	do.	93⅛
100	do....s5.	93⅛
5	Wells-Fargo Ex.	37⅛
10	Union Pac. R.	13⅛
50	N. J. Cen. R.	103⅛
700	Chi. & R. I. R.	106⅛
500	do.	106⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. R.	51⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	73⅛
100	Tol. W. & W.	49⅛
20	P.,Ft.W.&C., G'd.	93
20	Del. L. & W. R.	104⅛
500	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
200	do....b30.	31
300	do.	31
100	do....b30.	31⅛
800	do.	31⅛
700	do....b.c.	31⅛
500	H. & St. Jo. R.	87⅛
100	do.	87⅛
500	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	100⅛
50	Morris & Essex.	88⅛

THURSDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

An increasing ease in the offerings of Money on temporary loan is reported today, and 6 ℘ cent. is accepted from the leading Brokers on prime Stock collateral and on Gold. The Brokers in the Railway Stocks borrow from day to day at 7 ℘ cent., and at the same rate and a small commission with liberal margins on the collateral, at 30@60 days. The market is gradually shaping to that sort of comfort for borrowers which encourages speculation on the active Share list at the Exchange, and if to this influence we add the encouraging traffic on the New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Western Roads, and their present and recent Dividends to Stockholders, the basis of the new movement in the market is fairly accounted for. The run today was on Lake Shore, Rock Island, St. Paul, and New-York Central, among the Dividend Roads, and on Ohio and Mississippi among the "prospective" properties of the West. The latter sold up to 31@31⅛ ℘ cent., and as the price was put up to 41@41½ ℘ cent. last season from a lower starting point, there is an inclination to risk a few thousand dollars on the chances of a similar turn this Winter. On the other side of the story, we note a further break in Hannibal and St. Joseph Common Stock, to 84@85 ℘ cent., without any sensible explanation as yet from the Boston market, where the stock is chiefly held, as to the cause of the decline. The recent appearance of a pamphlet against the management of the property may have its adverse influence, as it was doubtless designed to have, upon the market. We have read this document carefully and deem it far from logical in its charges, or conclusive against the substantive value of the Road. This opinion, however, does not signify much, if the stock is in weak New-England hands and is pressed on sale for ready Cash. How this may be we have no means of knowing. The relations of the management and the close connections of the Road with the Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy interests, incline us to doubt any very permanent decline in the Stock.

The Gold market was rather firmer than at the close of business last night. The sales were 110⅞@110⅞@111@110⅞ ℘ cent. The Treasury Office sold $1,000,000 at noon, (on bids for $3,091,000,) as follows:

J. A. Zerega & Co.	
$25,000	110.78
25,000	110.79
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
10,000	110.87½
10,000	110.81
10,000	110.76
N. D. Putnam.	
50,000	110.76⅛
Chas. Unger & Co.	
35,000	110.76
D. J. & Z. S. Ely & Co.	
25,000	110.76
Humbert Bros.	
15,000	110.76
Cushman & Hurlbert.	
50,000	110.77
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	
20,000	110.76
Mitchell & Newbold.	
20,000	110.76½
Duff & Tienken.	
10,000	110.81
10,000	110.79
10,000	110.78
10,000	110.77½
10,000	110.76
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
$20,000	110.80
25,000	110.76
Frank & Gans.	
50,000	110.76
R. Baile.	
20,000	110.80
20,000	110.79
20,000	110.78
20,000	110.77
20,000	110.76
Marx & Co.	
50,000	110.77⅛
50,000	110.75¾
J. F. Underhill & Co.	
5,000	110.77
40,000	110.76
Woerishoffer & Co.	
5,000	110.77
10,000	110.76
10,000	110.75½
H. A. Heiser's Son.	
50,000	110.77 1-10
100,000	110.76 1-10
80,000	110.75 1-10
$1,000,000	

The Public Funds, after a dull business in the morning, closed in demand, on the basis of 108 ℘ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, which now regulate the temper of the market. The Southern State Bonds were a fraction weaker on Tennessees, and steady on South Carolinas and Missouris. The Railway Mortgages were generally firm—Union Pacifics 73⅛ ℘ cent., Centrals 90⅛.

Bills on London keep firm at 109½ ℘ cent. for 60 days, and 109¾@110 for sight. The Treasury Office paid out today $672,000 for Gold Interest, and received $518,000 Gold for Customs.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. The Funds of the United States left off firm, the Gold market steady, and the Railway speculation strong. In regard to the last, the *Bullish* interest is evidently in the ascendant, and pressing their advantage to higher prices.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 12.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	107⅜	107⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	109	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅞	108
American Gold	110⅞	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅜	63⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅜	92½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅜	88⅜
Reading Railroad	99½	99⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅛	107⅛
North-west Common	72⅛	72⅛
North-west Preferred	82⅛	83⅛
Pacific Mail Company	42	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	72⅞	73⅛
St. Paul Common	51⅞	52
Lake Shore	93⅜	94⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅜	31⅛
Toledo and Wabash	49⅛	49⅞
Western Telegraph	45½	46⅛
Erie	21⅞	22⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.

Gold receipts	$760,685 37
Gold payments	1,327,199 06
Gold balance	62,454,726 09
Currency receipts	3,273,828 58
Currency payments	1,338,394 28
Currency balance	9,125,306 48
Customs	518,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	110⅞
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	110⅞
5-20 coup., '62	108⅛
5-20 coup., '64	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65	108⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	107⅛
5-20 coup., '67	108
5-20 coup., '68	108⅛
10-40 reg.	107⅛
10-40 coup.	107⅛
6s currency	110⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	64
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	63⅛
Va. 6s, old	65⅛
Va. 6s, reg., old	50⅛
Ga. 6s	78⅛
Ga. 7s, new bonds	88
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	93⅛
N. Car. 6s, old	46
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66	37
N. Car. new bonds	22
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	80⅛
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct	81
Missouri 6s	89⅛
Louisiana 6s	66
La. 6s, levee bonds	67
Rhode Island 6s	99
Alabama 8s	97
Ark. 6s, funded	56
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '81	100
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '86	100
Illinois Canal Bs., '70	100
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Illinois War Loan	100
Ind. 6 ℘ c. War L'n	100
Ind. 5 ℘ c.	100
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	104⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	105
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	102⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	102⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	102⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	102⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	102⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	102⅛
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101⅛
Erie 1st M. ex.	95
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	92
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	89⅛
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	82
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	79⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	102
Harlem 1st	100
Harlem C. M. & S. F.	90⅛
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	116
Chi.,B.& Q.8 ℘ c. 1st	109
Mich. S. 7 ℘ ct. 2d	94⅛
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ℘ ct.	98⅛
Pacific R.7s.guar.by M	96⅛
Central Pacific bds	90⅛
Union Pac. 1st bds	73⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	56
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	36⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '75	105
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	84⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	72⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98
Chi. & N. W. 1st	96⅛
Cons. 7 ℘ ct. conv	86
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	104
Lack. & West. bds	100
Del., L. & W. 1st	100
Tol. & W. 1st,St.L.div	82⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	85
Tol. & Wab. E. bds	79
Gt. West. 2d, '93	80⅛
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	80
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	76
Gal. & Chi. ex	100
Gal. & Chi. 2d	94⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac	96⅛
Morris & Essex 1st	100
Morris & Essex 2d	97⅛
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
N. J. Cen. new bds	100⅛
Pitts.,F.W. & Chi.1st	101
Pitts.,F. W. & Chi. 2d	95
Pitts.,F. W. & Chi. 3d	93
Clev. & Pitts.Cons. S.F	81
Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	95
Clev. & Pitts.4th	77
Chi. & Alt. S. F.	98
Chi. & Alt. 1st	100⅛
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	93
Ohio & Miss. 1st	98⅛
Ohio & Miss. Cons.	85
St. L. & I. M. 1st	89
M. & St. Paul 1st 8s	105
M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	94
Mil. & St. P. 1st	91⅛
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	86
Mar. & Cin. 1st	93
Chi. & Mil. 1st	91
Joliet & Chi. 1st	104
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	82⅛
Tol., P. & War., E. D.	81
Tol., P. & War., W. D.	81
Tol., P. & War. 2d	67
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	133
Manhattan	153
Merchants'	112
Mechanics'	122⅛
Union	142
America	142
City	220
Phenix	105
Tradesmen's	147
Fulton	160
Merch'ts' Exchange	100
Leather Manufact'rs	195
State of New-York	112
Commerce	115
Broadway	290
Ocean	83
Mercantile	124
American Exchange	114⅛
Irving	118⅛
Grocers'	118
Nassau	106
Corn Exchange	125
Continental	93⅛
Commonwealth	97
Importers & Traders	155
Manuf. & Merchants'	95
N.Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	95
Central National	102⅛
Fourth National	106
Ninth National	110⅛
Tenth National	122
Gold Exchange	70
Del. & Hudson Canal	121⅛
Pennsylvania Coal	220
American Coal	32
Canton Co., Balt	68
Consol Coal of Mary'd	20
Cumb. Coal & Iron	25
West. Union Tel	45⅛
Quicksilver Pref	7
Mariposa Pref	9
Boston W. P.	19
Adams Express	66⅛
Wells-Fargo Express	36⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc	2
Am. M. U. Express	42⅛
U. States Express	35
Pacific Mail	41⅞

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100⅛
City 6s, new	100⅛	100⅛
Camden and Amboy	121	121⅛
Pennsylvania Central	61⅞	62
Reading	99⅛	99⅛
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	60
Catawissa Preferred	37⅛	37⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	27
Northern Central	41⅛	41⅛
Lehigh Navigation	33⅛	33⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	87⅛	87⅛

The Wyoming National Bank of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, has established the extraordinary precedent of electing a widow lady a member of the Board of Directors, to take the place and represent the stock of her late husband.

The Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ℘ cent.*, payable, free of tax, at the New-York Office, No. 173 Broadway, on demand.

The Hope Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Humboldt Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Equitable Savings Bank have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ℘ cent.* to all Depositors.

The Titusville *Herald* of Jan. 11, in its monthly report of the Petroleum trade for December, says:

"The total production of Petroleum for the month of December amounted to 472,355 bbls., making an average daily production of 15,214 bbls., or a daily decrease of about 2,700 bbls. for the month under review. The daily decrease, as shown by individual reports from the different tracts and farms in the oil region, was about 2,900 bbls. over all increase; but, as previously stated, the *Herald's* figures relating to production are based upon stocks in the region at the beginning and close of the month, and the shipments from the oil region by all lines of railroad and by river. The large decrease in the yield for December is mainly due to the excessive cold weather prevailing for about ten days during the month, and which in nearly every part of the producing region served to freeze the water-pipes of the smaller wells especially, and thus prevent pumping, a fact which materially cut off the supply of Petroleum for the month. In the larger producing districts of West Hickory, McCray Farm and Parker's Landing, the yield would undoubtedly exhibit a marked decline, even had the cold weather not caused a partial suspension of operations.

The following table shows the production during December, 1870:

	Bbls.
Total shipment of Crude for December of bbls. of 45 gallons each	466,820
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 gallons each	21,712
Total shipment of bbls. of 43 gallons each	488,532
Stock on hand Dec. 1	354,624
Stock on hand Jan. 1	337,751
Deduct decrease on Jan. 1	16,873
Total production during December	471,659
Average ℘ day for 31 days	15,214
Average ℘ day in December, 1869	12,344
Daily increase December, 1870, over December, 1869	2,870

At the close of the year the entire stock of the oil region amounted to 337,751 barrels of 43 gallons each, or 16,775 barrels less than at the close of November. The stock in iron tankage was about 24,000 barrels less than at the beginning of the month. The stocks at the wells about 3,000 in excess, while the Refiners' and Pipe Company's stocks throughout the region was about 4,000 more than on Dec. 1.

The shipments of Crude and its equivalent during the month of December were about 73,000 barrels less than those of the preceding month, and were less upon every line of railroad leading from the region. The shipments by river were about 36,000 barrels in excess of those by the same route in December, and were principally from Parker's Landing, Oleopolis and Oil City.

Recapitulation of the Shipments.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	124,962	To Philadelphia	22,937
To Cleveland	149,082	To Pittsburg	112,807
To Boston	20,142	To other points	36,930
Total			466,820

The following table exhibits the shipments of Crude equivalent from Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	1,324,922	To Philadelphia	425,142
To Cleveland	1,858,831	To Pittsburg	1,182,834
To Boston	169,563	To other points	337,837
Total			5,249,129

There were no considerable fluctuations in the price of the product upon the Creek during the month under review. The market opened at $3 10 upon the upper and $3 30 upon the lower road, and remained at about this figure until about the 15th of this month, when $3 80 upon the Upper and $3 60 upon the Lower Creek were bid, and these were the best prices of the month, which closed at $3 20 and $3 40 upon the upper and lower roads, respectively.

The following shows the daily average product of the Pennsylvania oil district during the months indicated:

	1867, Bbls.	1868, Bbls.	1869, Bbls.	1870, Bbls.
January	....	9,700	10,192	12,634
February	....	9,200	9,967	11,917
March	....	8,621	9,891	12,385
April	....	8,537	11,067	12,974
May	....	9,790	11,081	14,155
June	....	10,102	11,334	14,817
July	....	10,686	11,597	15,989
August	....	11,881	12,157	17,777
September	9,700	11,082	12,645	19,489
October	9,600	10,133	13,071	20,158
November	9,800	10,275	13,317	18,012
December	10,460	9,737	12,844	15,214

The following table exhibits the total number of gallons of Oil exported from the United States during the year 1870:

	1870.	1869.
From New-York, gallons	86,602,981	65,498,065
From other ports, gallons	52,578,469	35,282,073
Total gallons	139,271,150	100,780,158
Same time 1868		97,013,819
Same time 1867		65,727,081

The *Shipping & Commercial List*, in its annual statement of the Sugar trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) for 1870, says:

Though the receipts of Raw Sugar into the United States (not including the States on the Pacific) were not so large in 1870 as in 1869 by 32,397 tons, the consumption of 1870 exceeded that of the previous year by 35,993 tons, the consumption absorbing all the imports and 14,935 tons besides, and, with the exports, reducing the stock in the country 23,964 tons. The receipts of foreign Sugar in the United States in 1870 were 468,957 tons, against receipts in 1869 of 501,354 tons, and the consumption of foreign in 1870 was 483,892 tons, against a consumption in 1869 of 447,899 tons; while the total consumption of foreign and domestic Cane Sugar in 1870 was 530,692 tons, against a total consumption in 1869 of 492,899 tons, an increase in the consumption of foreign in 1870, as compared with 1869, of 35,993 tons, or 8 ℘ cent., and an increase in the consumption of foreign and domestic of 37,793 tons, or over 7⅝ ℘ cent.

The consumption of Raw Sugar the past year was much larger than in any previous like period, as will be seen by the following figures, covering a space of twenty years:

CANE SUGAR CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Foreign, Tons.	Foreign and Domestic, Tons.
1870	483,892	530,692
1869	447,899	492,899
1868	446,533	469,533
1867	375,068	400,568
1866	383,178	391,678
1865	345,909	350,809
1864	192,660	220,660
1863	231,398	284,308
1862	241,411	432,411
1861	241,420	363,819
1860	296,250	415,281
1859	239,034	431,184
1858	244,758	388,492
1857	241,765	280,765
1856	171,616	378,760
1855	192,607	377,752
1854	150,854	385,298
1853	200,610	372,989
1852	196,558	315,217
1851	179,825	287,263
1850	143,045	269,466

There was less Sugar made from Molasses in 1870 than during the previous year, some of the large refining works in this, as well as other localities, having been closed. The bulk of the Molasses that comes forward from Cuba now, is inferior and unsatisfactory, being stripped on the plantation of the greater part of its saccharine qualities. Added to this, the low prices that have ruled for much the greater part of the year for the refiners' product, Sugar and Syrup, has rendered the business less profitable than it was in years preceding. Sugar has sold low, and the residuum (Sugar-house Molasses) has not been wanted for trade uses, so that, with little or no demand from either grocers or distillers, resort was had to foreign markets. Considerable shipments have been made to Europe from this port, and through this new outlet for this article, the market experienced, during the closing months, a sensible relief.

We estimate the consumption of Molasses for the manufacture into Sugar in 1870 at 150,000 hhds., producing about 31,800 tons Sugar, against a production in 1869 of 33,000 tons. The consumption of Maple Sugar in many parts of the country is considerable, but as a very small portion of the crop is marketed, it is difficult to obtain data from which any reliable estimate can be made. From the best information we can gather, we think 23,000 tons is not excessive for the yield of the maple tree in 1870; this is a little less than the estimates of the year preceding, the season generally being less favorable for the running of the sap. On the Pacific, the consumption of raw Sugar was not quite as large the past year as it was the preceding one. Our correspondent at San Francisco favors us with the following statement relative to that port:

	Tons.
Stock of Raw Sugar, Jan. 1, 1870	7,400
Receipts Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870	16,364
Total supply	23,764
Deduct stock, Jan. 1, 1871	3,570
Consumption in 1870	20,194

A little Sugar has been made from the beet in Wisconsin, Illinois and California, but not in sufficient quantity to make other than this passing note of it, and the same remark applies to the yield of Sugar from the Sorgo plant. The latter is cultivated chiefly for its syrup, and the manufacture of the former has not advanced yet beyond what may be termed an experimental step.

Louisiana made some progress again last season in the production of Sugar, as we find in the valuable work of Mr. L. BOUCHEREAU, of New-Orleans, the crop of 1869-70 put down at 87,090 hhds., against 84,256 hhds. made in 1868-69. The present season, it is believed, will show a substantial increase in the yield over the previous one. The estimates range from 100,000 hhds. up to 120,000 hhds.—the actual out-turn, however, will probably not exceed the former figures. With sufficient and reliable labor upon the plantations, there is scarcely a doubt but that the larger amount would have been very considerably augmented.

The Spanish West Indies continue to be the source whence we draw the great bulk of our supplies, the prolific fields of Cuba contributing 80@85 ℘ cent. of our whole consumption; hence our markets are more sensitive to crop or other accounts touching probable supplies from that Island than from any other, or all other quarters combined.

The last Cuba crop, that of 1869-70, was only about 2 ℘ cent. smaller than the crop made the season before. The present one, it is stated by good authorities, will probably show a considerable falling off, as, owing to the political troubles, planters in the exposed sections used up last year all their young cane, fearing its destruction by the contending parties, and so left nothing to commence their rolling operations with. This, with other hindrances, interferes with early grinding, and so free receipts will be something later this year than usual.

From Porto Rico, the next point in importance to Cuba, the prospects are favorable for a yield fully as large, if not greater, than that of last year. Heavy rains, however, have delayed the grinding, so that it will not become general before the middle to the latter part of this month.

The crop in the British and French West Indies will not vary materially from that of last year. From the East Indies and Brazil, we have no late advices relative to the extent of the supplies that may be expected thence. Having thus briefly glanced at the consumption of the various descriptions of Sugar in 1870, the result may be summed up as follows:

	Tons.
Cane Sugar consumed in the United States on the Atlantic	530,692
In the States and Territories on the Pacific	21,000
Of sugar made from molasses	31,800
Of maple sugar	23,000
Total	606,492
Against a total consumption in 1869 of	574,399
Increase in 1870	32,093
Or about 5 3-5 per cent.	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, at current market price, pay nearly Seven per Cent. in Gold on their cost.

They can be purchased at from fifteen to twenty per cent. less than Government Bonds.

They are secured upon a completed road worth four times their entire amount, thoroughly and honestly built, ably and wisely managed, and *experiencing an almost unexampled success in its business and earnings.*

The immense value of the property upon which they are a first lien, and the large and increasing revenues of the Company, *render the security of the principal and the prompt and regular payment of the interest certain.*

They are recognized in this country and Europe as among the standard securities of the world, whose safety and value are in no degree matters of conjecture or speculation, but are as well established as those of the Bonds of the United States Government. Having originally negotiated them, and knowing their superior character for safe investment, we have connected dealings in them with our regular business in Government Securities, and are prepared to furnish them for new investment, or in exchange for 5-20 Bonds, at current market rates.

We buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds at the New-York Stock Exchange, for cash, receive deposits subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances; make collections, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT.
CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A limited amount for sale at ninety and accrued interest, by

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 225 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 92½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	21	Hops, bales	192
Copper, bbls.	12	Leather, sides	6,075
Cotton, bales	1,520	Butter, pkgs.	2,157
Dried fruit, pkgs.	76	Cheese, pkgs.	1,975
Eggs, bbls.	828	Pork, bbls.	2,703
Flour, bbls.	8,767	Lard, tcs.	1,790
Wheat, bushels	5,254	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,640
Corn, bushels	10,087	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,491
Oats, bushels	5,902	Stearine, pkgs.	250
Malt, bushels	1,250	Beef, pkgs.	250
Barley, bushels	198	Starch, pkgs.	1,550
Beans, bushels	290	Tobacco, hhds.	35
Grass-seed, bushels	5,218	Whisky, bbls.	771
Corn-meal, bags	1,099	Wool, bales	50
Flax, bales	91	Tea, half chests	3

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Calabria*, for Liverpool—1,362 bales Cotton, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 61,365 lbs. Bacon, 150 tcs. Beef, 322 bags Clover-seed, 120 bbls. Pork, 450 pkgs. Preserves.

By the ship *Benton*, for Liverpool—974 bales Cotton, 165,560 lbs. Bacon, 30 bbls. Pork, 95 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 22,634 bushels Wheat, 32,677 lbs. Cheese, 50,000 lbs. Tallow, 250 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *S. Hignett*, for Liverpool—29 hhds. Tobacco, 703 bales Cotton, 204 cases Sewing-machines, 265 boxes Cheese, 262 boxes Drugs, 11,935 Hickory Billets, 22,281 bushels Wheat, 412 bbls. Resin, 3,270 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Jessore*, for Liverpool—120 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 200 cases Astral Oil, 6,343 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Jos. Howe*, for Cork and orders—2,346 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Ebenezer*, for Alexandria—4,610 cases Refined Petroleum, 300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Schamyl*, for Brindisi—750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 9,700 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Detmar*, for Cuxhaven—3,240 seroons Tobacco, 18 bales Wax, 136 crotches Mahogany, inward cargo from Porto Plata.

ASHES—Pots have been salable and steady, at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls have been quite nominal at $8 75@$9 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—All kinds have been quiet, but firm, since our last. Stock of Rio in first hands this morning, 11,330 bags, and 13,408 bags at other distributing ports. Messrs. C. AMANN & CO. sum up the week's business in other than Rio thus: "4,987 bags Laguayra, sold for consumption on private terms; 2,518 bags San Domingo, for export, at 9½c.@9⅝c. The market closes strong, with a good demand from the trade. We notice 5,000 mats Java, balance *W. A. Farnsworth*, in New-York, for Boston account." The stock of other than Rio here is 54,860 bags and 35,792 mats. We quote: Java at 18c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@15c.; Laguayra, 14¼c.@15¼c.; Rio, 10c.@13¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@16c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13¼c.@16c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less demand, and quoted heavy for early delivery, and about ⅛c. ℘ lb. lower for forward delivery. Sales, 2,607 bales for early delivery, (of which 270 bales were to arrive,) including 1,998 bales for shipments, 709 bales to spinners, 74 bales to speculators, and 128 bales in transit. Also, 8,700 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for January, 250 bales at 14 13-16c., 400 bales at 14⅞c.; February, 600 bales at 15c., 200 bales at 14 15-16c.; March, 200 bales at 15 3-16c., 100 bales at 15⅛c., free on board, Mobile, 150 bales on private terms. And today, for January, 800 bales at 14⅞c., 100 bales at 14 11-16c., 300 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales at 14⅞c.; February, 100 bales at 14⅞c., together, 600 bales at 15c., 200 bales at 14 15-16c., 900 bales at 14⅞c.; March, 700 bales at 15⅛c., 200 bales at 15 3-16c., 1,200 bales at 15⅛c.; April, 500 bales at 15 7-16c., 200 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales, free on board at Savannah, strict Good Ordinary, at 14c., 400 bales, free on board at Mobile, on private terms, 100 bales, free on board at Mobile, at 14c., last evening, 300 bales, free on board at Mobile, on private terms, last evening.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞	15⅞
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate movement has been noted in State and Western Flour, prices of which have generally favored sellers, on a reduced offering of desirable grades. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,100 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 65; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 15@$6 35; very good to fancy, $6 40@$6 55; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 00@$6 75; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 15@$6 55 ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$4 40@$5 30
Sour Flour	4 90@ 5 70
Superfine State and Western	5 15@ 5 65
Extra State	6 15@ 6 55
Extra City, shipping brands	6 75@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 70@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 15@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 50@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate request, at former rates. Sales reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 25 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 40@$9 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4@$5 ℘ bbl. for very inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 420 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate demand at $3 75@$4 15 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 50 for Jersey; $4 35 for Southern; $4 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 420 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been quiet at from $3@$3 10 ℘ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 50@$6 25
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 40@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 75@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@ ....

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very quiet, since our last, owing partly to the increased firmness of holders, who have been offering prime stock very sparingly, and partly to the scant supply of steam room immediately available for British ports at the ruling figures. The demand has been moderate for new crop Spring which has been quoted firm on the basis of $1 47 for prime samples of No. 2 which was the closing figure, though early in the day the chief holders were unwilling to accept this rate. Some call was noted for new No. 1 Spring, a small lot of which was sold at $1 49 in store; old Spring was in request, mostly at $1 28½@$1 30; and Red and Amber Winter Wheat at $1 45@$1 52½, chiefly at $1 50 for Red Southern to arrive. The general market closed quite tame, but firm, at $1 47 as the prevailing quotations for prime new No. 2 Spring afloat with a limited amount available at this price. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 50@$1 65, Red and Amber Western at $1 46@$1 52½, chiefly at $1 50 for Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 46 in store; No. 2 do. $1 47, afloat, and $1 44 in store; mixed Spring at $1 35; old Spring at $1 28½@$1 30; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 45@$1 52½; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 45@$1 52½; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in light supply and moderate demand at very firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels at 78c.@80½c., chiefly at 79c.@80c. for New Mixed Western; 80c.@83c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Southern; 80c.@87c. for White do.; 74c.@77c. for odd lots from track in poor condition, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in light demand at from 95c.@$1 for poor ordinary to prime Western, and $1 05@$1 09 for State, ℘ bushel. Barley has been in some request at unaltered rates; sales, 12,000 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10, afloat, and State at 85c.@88c., ℘ bushel. Barley-malt continues in slack demand, including Canada at $1@$1 20, and State at 85c.@$1 05, ℘ bushel. Oats have been lightly dealt in at unsettled prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,500 bushels at 56c.@63c., as extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 59c.@60c. for new Mixed Western, in store; 60½c.@61½c. for State, and 60c.@62½c., on track and afloat, for new White Ohio, ℘ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 4,820 bbls. Flour and 53,915 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

HAY—Bale Hay has been selling to a moderate extent at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 35 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 75c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HONEY—Has been dull and nominal at 75c.@80c., gold, for Cuba, ℘ gallon, in bond. No stock in first hands.

HOPS—Have been in very limited demand at from 8c.@14c. for New Crop, at 4c.@8c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@3c. for older growth, ℘ lb. Receipts, 192 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been more active, and the better qualities have been quoted firm; sales 1,460 bbls., in lots, part at auction, at from 45c.@74c. ℘ gallon. Foreign has been slow of sale and irregular in price; 30 hhds. Porto Rico were placed at 32c., and 30 hhds. Demerara at 38c. ℘ gallon. Stock in first hands this morning, 3,788 hhds. Cuba, 561 hhds. English Islands, 121 hhds. Porto Rico, and 3,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@55c.; Cuba at 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans at from 50c.@75c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very dull and quoted heavy, on the basis of $2 15 bid and $2 20 asked for strained, ℘ 280 lbs.; exports, 412 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet and weak in price at 48c. for merchantable, ℘ gallon; exports, 120 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 47½c.@49½c., as extremes, ℘ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 12½@$8 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 50@$2 56. Pitch, $2 25 ℘ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The demand for Crude, in bulk, has been light, on the basis of 13⅛c. ℘ gallon, at which rate equal to 800 bbls. were disposed of for early delivery. Shipping Crude has been quoted up to 15c.@15⅛c. ℘ gallon, on a light offering, but has not been in much request. Some 3,000 bbls. were reported sold for February delivery at equal to 14⅛c., but the report was discredited. At Philadelphia, shipping Crude was quoted at 16⅛c.@16½c. ℘ gallon, without transactions. The receipts there were only 25 bbls. Refined Oil has been very dull in the local market, on the basis of 24⅛c.@24¼c., bid and asked, for Standard White, early delivery; 24⅛c. for February, and 25c. bid for March, April and May. At Philadelphia some 2,000 bbls. Standard White were disposed of for early delivery at 23⅛c., with 23⅛c.@23⅛c. quoted for January, 23⅛c. for February, 24c. for March, and 24⅛c. for April, or 24⅛c. for both March and April. The receipts at Philadelphia were only 130 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 6,343 bbls. for Liverpool, 750 bbls. and 9,700 cases for Brindisi, and 300 bbls. and 4,610 cases for Alexandria. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair demand, within a range of 28⅛c.@29⅛c. ℘ gallon. Sales, 3,600 cases, chiefly at 28⅛c.@29c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive at 9½c.@9⅛c., in shipping order, 14⅛c., in cases, and 4⅛c., in bulk, ℘ gallon. The export clearances include 2,346 bbls. for Cork and orders.

PROVISIONS—There has been a more active movement in both new and old Mess Pork at firmer and buoyant prices. Other kinds have been held with more confidence, but have been in light request. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 2,300 bbls. at $20 25@$20 50, closing at $20 50 for new Mess; $19@$21 25 for new Prime and extra Prime, and $19 50@$19 75 for old Mess, of which a sale of 1,000 bbls. was made on private terms; and $19 50@$19 75 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a brisk demand noted on the basis of $20 50@$20 75 for Western Mess, seller January and February; $20 62½@$20 75, seller March; and $20 50, seller next six months, closing buoyantly; sales, 4,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in less request at easier prices. We now quote the range at from 7⅛c.@8c., chiefly at 7¾c., for Western, and 8c.@9c. for City. Cut-meats continue in demand at steady rates; sales have been reported of 125 pkgs. at 12⅛c.@12⅛c. for Pickled Hams, and 7⅛c.@8⅛c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon has been in request and firm; sales of 475 boxes at 11⅛c. for City Short Clear; 11c. for City Long do.; 10⅛c.@11c. for Western Short Clear; 10⅛c.@10⅛c. for Short Rib; 10⅛c. for Western and City Cumberland, ℘ lb. Lard has been in rather better request, closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 475 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 11⅛c.@12⅛c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12⅛c.@12⅛c. for new Western Steam, and 11⅛c.@12c. for City, ℘ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,450 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller February, chiefly at 12⅛c.; and March part at 12⅛c., ℘ lb., showing a stronger market. Beef has been in request and firm; sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quite active at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ℘ tierce; sales, 1,450 tcs. Beef Hams have been in demand at $28@$29 50 for large and job lots, ℘ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Butter has been in moderate request, and quoted steady, including State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 2,157 pkgs. Cheese has been slow of sale at from 5c.@16⅛c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 1,975 boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 11,490 pkgs. There is no actual change to note in the market. Fine and fancy grades are, as usual, not plenty, and such meet ready sale at quotations for local and Eastern trade. Medium grades, although dull, show more movement than has been exhibited in a month past, but prices are in the buyer's favor, and sales are readily made by holders. Common qualities sell readily at or below the rates for Lard, and the market is well cleared of such parcels. The season is wearing rapidly away without any impulse to the trade or any apparent hope of improvement in either demand or market value, causing the future of the present season to wear anything but a flattering prospect in regard to results. We quote:

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	33@36
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	34@35
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	34@35
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	32@33
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	25@28
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ℘ lb.	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	34@35
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ℘ lb.	33@35
Welsh tubs, fair to good, State, ℘ lb.	30@32
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ℘ lb.	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb.	30@32
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	27@29
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb.	23@25
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb.	23@25
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb.	18@20
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ℘ lb.	16@18
Common and White, Western and State stock, ℘ lb.	12@13
Canada, fair to prime, ℘ lb.	21@23
Roll Butter, prime, ℘ lb.	28@30
Roll Butter, ordinary, ℘ lb.	20@22

The total receipts of Cheese for the week are 7,278 boxes, and the export for the same period being 8,327 boxes, of 50 lbs. each. The market is decidedly dull and heavy, and is characterized by an unusual absence of demand from all classes of buyers and every branch of the trade. The heavy holders of stock—and it is understood that the great bulk is held in this City—show great firmness, and feel or express the assurance that all will be required at full rates. Our quotations are nominal and unchanged, but it should be noted that stock put on the market for sale could not possibly reach a rate within range of the present nominal market.

State Factories, fine to extra, ℘ lb.	15½ @16½
State Factories, fair to good, ℘ lb.	14 @15
State Factories, ordinary, ℘ lb.	12½ @13½
State Factories, skimmed, ℘ lb.	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ℘ lb.	15 @16½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ℘ lb.	12 @14½
Western, fair to good, ℘ lb.	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ℘ lb.	10 @11½

RICE—Has been dull at unchanged prices. Stock of Rangoon, in first hands, 9,200 bags.

SUGARS—Raw has been in somewhat better request, mostly for refining purposes, at about previous rates; sales have been reported since our last of 49 hhds. Demerara at 11⅛c.@12c.; 15 hhds. New Orleans at auction, at 8⅛c.@10c., and about 7,300 do. boxes Havana, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9 12-16c. We now quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅛c.@9⅛c. ℘ lb. Refined have been in some demand, ranging from 11⅛c.@12c. ℘ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14c.; A's, 12⅛c.@12⅛c.; B's, 12⅛c.@12⅛c.; Extra C's, 12⅛c.@12⅛c., and Yellow 11⅛c.@12⅛c. Messrs. CARL AMANN & CO. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars since Jan. 1 thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Jan. 1, 1871	27,591	68,217	307,852	744
Receipts since Jan. 1	5,412	2,760	35,111	...
Total	33,003	70,977	342,963	744
Sales since Jan. 1	4,241	5,180	4,000	...
Stock this day, Jan. 12, 1871	28,762	65,797	338,963	744
Stock Jan. 13, 1870	34,322	58,546	245,315	705
Stock Jan. 14, 1869	29,771	26,984	56,365	365
Stock Jan. 14, 1868	12,141	20,673	9,363	...

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9⅛c., chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; also, small lots of Stearine at 9c.@12c., and of Grease at 7c.@8⅛c., ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand and dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 410 bbls., in small lots, at 91⅛c.@92⅛c., closing at about 92⅛c. for iron-bound pkgs., ℘ gallon. Receipts, 771 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has shown rather more steadiness as to rates, with a less liberal offering of room immediately available, particularly by steam for British ports. The demand for accommodation, however, has been quite moderate, as a rule, though a freer offering of Cotton has been noted, with some increase in the offerings of Provisions. Grain room by steam to Liverpool was quoted at 8d. bid, and 8½d. asked, with no business reported. For Liverpool, the engagements, since our last, have been 365 bales Cotton, chiefly by sail, at from ⅜d.@11-32d., but, in part by steam, at ½d. ℘ lb.; 2,300 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. ℘ bbl.; 1,650 tcs. Beef at 5s. ℘ tierce; also 450 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 40s.@45s. ℘ ton; also 200 bbls. Nitrate Zinc, by sail, at 2s. 10½d. ℘ bbl., and, rumored, a vessel, with general cargo, on private terms. A British bark of about 500 tons register, was said to have closed for Wheat for Cork and orders at about 8s. 6d. ℘ quarter, but the report could not be authenticated. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and the Continent, a British bark, with 2,600 bales Cotton, from Savannah, at ½d.@9-16d. ℘ lb. For Antwerp, 100 tcs. Lard at 30s. ℘ ton. For Hamburg, Petroleum was in some request and quoted at about 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For a Continental port direct, a North German bark, from Wilmington, with 1,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 7s. ℘ bbl., and 500 bbls. Resin at 4s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs. For Gibraltar and orders, privilege extending to Constantinople, a British bark, with 7,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., near 8th-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Characters by Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Lea Silly, Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
WAR. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fowler and Miss Tracy.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
KIND TO A FAULT and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. Hall, Miss Edwin, and Miss Howett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FAUST. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph Jefferson and Miss Mary Wells.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The bombardment of the forts of Paris was kept up vigorously on Wednesday, and batteries which had been advanced toward the city opened fire yesterday morning. The barracks in Fort d'Issy have been burned. A large fire was raging within the outer walls of Paris and on the north side of the city, yesterday. Bordeaux dispatches confirm the retreat of Gen. CHAUZY before the Germans toward Le Mans. The road was disputed hotly, and the losses are heavy on both sides. BOURBAKI reports that he was engaged all Tuesday night in driving the Germans from the houses in Villersexel. The French in the north are reported to be advancing. The Austro-Hungarian delegations sympathize with France, and demonstrations in favor of that country are planned. French officers who escape from their places of confinement in Germany are to be treated as convicts when recaptured.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

An explosion occurred in the Renshaw Colliery, near Sheffield, on the 11th inst., by which twenty-six persons were killed and nine injured....A new Chinese Ambassador to the Western Powers has arrived at Alexandria, Egypt....Count BISMARCK repudiates the article in the Versailles *Moniteur* on the subject of the defenses of England....Telegraphic communication by ocean cables has been completed between Penang, Singapore and Java, East Indies, and London....A special dispatch from Berlin says that Prussia, seeing antagonism to the Czar in the recent action of Austria, is endeavoring to effect a postponement of the Conference on the Paris Treaty. The same dispatch says that Turkey is willing to dispense with the action by the Powers.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a remonstrance was offered by Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, signed by Mrs. WM. T. SHERMAN, and 1,000 other women, against female suffrage, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House bill providing for a grand exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, was then taken up, and on a motion by Mr. SCOTT to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a discussion arose between the New-York and Pennsylvania Senators on the relative claims of New-York and Philadelphia to the honor of having the great celebration. It was finally referred in accordance with the motion. The House bill making appropriations for the Louisville and Portland Canal, and the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, was then passed. A bill to equalize the salaries of certain Bureau officers and fix them at $4,500, was taken up, but laid over without action. A resolution from the House was concurred in, providing for an investigation into claims on account of Indian depredations in Kansas. The question of referring matters relating to ocean telegraphs to a special committee was taken up, and after some discussion, laid over till today. The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill of Mr. TRUMBULL, looking to reform in the civil service. Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, spoke at some length in opposition to the bill, and after some further remarks by other Senators, the debate was deferred to Wednesday next.

In the House, the measure intended to prevent cruelty to animals transported long distances in railroad cars was taken up and discussed, but finally laid over without action. The only objection made was to its constitutionality, which was defended on the ground of its coming under the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the several States. A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the cause of the expulsion of Cadets BAIRD, FLECKINGER and BARNES from the Military Academy at West Point. The Committee on the Decline of American Commerce was discharged from further consideration of bills relating to steam-ship lines to China, and the remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted appropriating $10,000 for the publication of laws in pamphlet form, and repealing all laws requiring their publication in newspapers. The thirty-seventh page of the bill was reached at the hour of adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were reported to confirm the title to lands questioned by reason of the alienage of the former owner, and to regulate the terms of office of notaries public. A bill for the relief of the Buffalo Surgical Dispensary was passed. Among the bills introduced was one to provide better accommodation for the Third-avenue Railroad, New-York; one to exempt Westchester County from the operation of the General Drainage act; to charter the American Home Missionary Society, and to take additional lands for the Croton Aqueduct. Notice was given of bills to open Lexington-avenue across Gramercy Park, and to remove the Elevated Railway, in New-York. The Senate agreed to adjourn from to-morrow till Monday evening, and then adjourned. In the Assembly, a number of bills were introduced, among them one chartering the Commercial Travelers' Association of New-York, one to amend the New-York and Brooklyn Wharfage act, one to regulate charges by the New-York and Brooklyn ferries, and one to amend the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. The Senate concurrent resolutions on the death of Senator BLOOD were passed, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A Havana telegram denies that VALMASEDA has caused many Cubans to be imprisoned in Havana and other places. The city is safe and tranquil, and none but vagabond negroes have engaged the attention of the Acting Captain-General. Another of this class has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in a recent assassination, and the citizens of Havana are anxious for the banishment of this dangerous element of the population. The recently captured Cuban bearer of dispatches has been executed.

The Rulloff murder trial was ended yesterday forenoon by a denial of the motion for a stay of proceedings, and the sentence of the Court by Judge HOGEBOOM, which was that RULLOFF be hanged on the 3d day of March, in the Court-house yard of Binghamton.

The Presidential election in Mexico is the absorbing topic. An official letter from the American Consul at Tehuantepec to the American Minister at Mexico has appeared in a Mexican journal, and curiosity is expressed to know whether it was stolen from the mails or communicated by the Consul. The wife of President JUAREZ is dead.

The Labor Congress in Washington yesterday appointed a committee to draft a memorial to Congress for better traveling facilities for colored people in the West and South.

Cherokee delegates are now in Washington to secure the ratification of the treaty sent to the Senate last session by the President, providing for the payment of $3,250,000 for lands in Southern Kansas, sold to the United States under the Treaty of 1868. These delegates also represent in part the new Government of the nations of the Indian Territory, recently formed. It is understood that the President approved of the Constitution adopted by the Council at Okmulgee.

Five masked ruffians entered the store of THOMAS SCOTT, Suarot Valley, Alameda County, Cal., shot the clerk dead and robbed the owner of $25.

Rain sufficient has fallen in California to admit the resumption of plowing throughout the State.

The jury in the great smuggling case in Boston were together all night, on Wednesday, and yesterday rendered a general verdict of guilty against DEXTER G. MILLS and SAMUEL C. LUND. In regard to the four other defendants the jury disagreed, and the Government counsel agreeing to a *nolle prosequi*, they were discharged. A motion for a new trial for MILLS and LUND was filed. They are held in the original bail of $30,000 each.

The coin balance in the United States Treasury at the close of business yesterday was $101,000,000; currency $25,000,000, and certificates $30,000,000.

Dr. W. H. ROBERTS, a dentist, formerly of Alexandria, Va., was killed at Liberty, Bedford County, Va., on Wednesday, by WM. W. JOHNSON, son of Hon. JAMES FOOTE JOHNSON. Five shots were fired in front of the hotel, one of which passed through ROBERTS' heart. JOHNSON was committed to prison.

The Court-martial in the case of the colored cadet, SMITH, at West Point, closed yesterday, and the papers will be forwarded to Washington immediately.

The suits of the Northern and Concord Railroads were settled yesterday by mutual agreement. Gov. STEARNS receives an indemnity bond for his course as agent, and the Concord Road passes immediately into the hands of the directors.

The Executive Committee of the Boston Branch of the American Tract Society authorizes a contradiction of the reports that it is winding up its affairs.

The higher portion of the City of Boston, including Beacon Hill and Boston Highlands, are to be deprived of water part of the twenty-four hours, owing to the low state of the Cochituate Lake.

Four grinding-mills exploded, Wednesday morning, about 7 o'clock, at Hazardville, Conn. The explosions occurred in rapid succession, not more than a second or two apart, and the shocks were distinctly felt in Hartford, sixteen miles distant. About a ton of powder was destroyed, but nobody was hurt.

The President has tendered the Commission to San Domingo to Hon. BENJAMIN WADE, of Ohio, President WHITE, of Cornell University, and Bishop SIMPSON. The latter has declined in consequence of engagements. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL has accepted the position of Secretary to the Commission.

The South Carolina Legislature is sorely exercised over the troubles in the northern counties. The Senate has tabled the anti-amnesty resolutions of the House.

The San Domingo Commission.

The way in which some of Senator SCHURZ's arguments against the annexation of San Domingo were met in the Senate by Senator WILSON and others, gives indications of a spirit which we trust will not preside over the inquiries of the Commission. Mr. SCHURZ argues that the inhabitants of tropical countries are not capable either of conducting an orderly and free government, or of engaging in energetic and prosperous industry. Now, he may be wrong in this; it is an assertion which the Romans might have used against the inhabitants of Northern Europe, and which, had all traces of the Roman Empire perished in the Dark Ages, the inhabitants of Northern Europe might now make of the inhabitants of Southern Europe. It is, of course, always dangerous to lay down any proposition about the absolute and perpetual capacity or incapacity of any race or people. There was in the ninth century a petition in the litany used in the churches of Northern Italy—"From the darts of the Hungarians, good Lord, deliver us!" and if anybody had uttered to those who used it the prediction that those thieving, murdering savages would eventually have become one of the most sensible and successful sets of politicians in the civilized world, he would have been well laughed at. Illustrations of this kind might easily be multiplied.

Nevertheless, the longer the period during which people have failed to do a thing, the more reason is there for believing that they cannot do it, and the safer is it to assert that they will not do it; and certainly there could not be a safer assertion of the kind made than that the inhabitants of tropical countries will never succeed either in politics or industry. We know them since the very dawn of history, and they never have succeeded in all that time in achieving eminence either as producers or politicians. We know, too, that as a matter of fact, the effects of the tropical climate on the human frame are very debilitating and enervating. Different races suffer from them in different degrees—the Caucasian most of all, and the negro least—but all suffer. The great industrial regions of the world, those of Asia, as well as those of Europe and America, lie, and have always lain, outside the tropics; and the successful Governments of the world have always been found outside the tropics. Is that reasoning as we usually reason, and have to reason, in politics? He is not to be considered a rash or bad man who says that if we annex San Domingo the Dominicans will say: "Give as much help in the work of government as in the work of production;" and it would be very unfortunate for them and for us if the Commission went to San Domingo under the influence of very high-flown *a priori* notions as to the capacity of all mankind for self-government.

Senator WILSON says that if the inhabitants of tropical countries were not fit for self-government, "the Almighty ought to have called the philosophers into His councils before He made the torrid regions." With all respect to the Senator, be it said—this was a very foolish speech. There is nothing more mysterious or improbable in God's having made the inhabitants of the torrid regions incapable of self-government, than his having allowed large bodies of the inhabitants of all climates to pass their lives from age to age in sin and misery, or in his allowing disease and death to ravage the world. Both are mysterious, to be sure, but we must not deny the existence of things because we do not understand them, nor doubt the existence of Providence because the whole earth is not covered by a happy republic.

On the other hand, it would be very unfortunate for the Commission to go down clothed with prepossessions of any kind against the Dominicans. We have the greatest respect for Mr. WADE, Mr. DODGE and Mr. WHITE. Their honesty is unquestionable, and their judgment is sound, but the judgment of the community at large upon the question of annexing Dominica is likely to be sounder. We think they will do best service in the careful collection of evidence, without respect to persons, parties, or opinions, and its presentation to the country in a lucid and compact form. We know very little about the Dominicans, their religion, morals, manners, opinions, or capacity, and need to know a great deal. The first requisite of a Commission appointed to investigate their condition, in the midst of such a controversy as is now raging in Washington, is character, and this we have undoubtedly got. The President could not have given better proof of the rectitude of his intentions than he has given in the selection of the gentlemen we have named. They will certainly try to get at the truth. But to get at it effectually, they must not go to the island under the influence of any theory, either as to the capacity or incapacity of the negro, or of the inhabitants of tropical countries generally. What we crave for is facts, and facts let us have. Having them, the country will be abundantly able to form its own conclusions from them.

There is one consideration connected with the inquiry, which is very important, and yet has hardly been touched on, and that is, the length of time which it will consume to make it thorough. The work of the Commissioners, as traced out by the resolution, if done well would take five years; if even done partially would take two; and it can only be prosecuted in Winter. The gentlemen, too, who have been put on the Commission, though not old, are well past their prime, and can hardly be expected to encounter the dangers and fatigues of residence in a tropical climate with much ardor. It would seem as if they ought either to be surrounded by a large and competent corps of more youthful assistants, to act under their inspiration and direction, or else have the sphere of the inquiry considerably diminished.

Food in Paris.

The correspondent of a London paper, writing from Paris Dec. 20, gives a minute account of his daily bill of fare. It does not look as if starvation was imminent at that time. The day before the writer dispatched his letter, his breakfast consisted of coffee and dry bread; his lunch of dry bread and radishes, with a little wine; his dinner of mutton, claret and toast, and his supper of hot brandy and water and a crust. If these four rations were compressed into two, the number taken by many who do not live in besieged and famine-threatened cities, they would constitute a couple of very respectable meals. On the day of writing, the same gentleman rejoiced in the prospect of having for dinner "a quarter of a pound of horse." Flour, he says, is not now attainable, its sale being totally prohibited under penalty of a heavy fine. Butter can be bought at from thirty to forty francs the pound. Fowls cost from forty to sixty francs apiece. Such delicacies as camel and elephant fetch fifteen francs a pound. Dogs and cats are sold openly, and appear on the *menu du jour* of most restaurants; and the Societé Hygienique have officially pronounced both rat and mouse to be fit for human food. The leg of a dog costs two francs a pound. Two carcasses of skinned wolves were to be seen, the day before this correspondent wrote, hanging outside a butcher's stall on the Faubourg St. Honoré. We are not told where the animals were supposed to have been taken. The entire herd of antelopes from the Jardin d'Acclimatation has been sold at an enormous figure, and "water rats bring fancy prices." A friend of our informant had been offered one hundred francs for a Newfoundland dog for the spit; and it is affirmed, not on this, but another authority, that even old boots have been made use of as food, first receiving the advantage of French cookery before being served up in soup or ragout.

Notwithstanding all this, we find that the correspondent in question has never yet partaken of dog, rat, or cat; showing that the consumption of these articles was, so far, at least, a matter of option. All have to eat brown bread, he observes, but the swallowing of vermin is happily not yet compulsory. Any one who can manage to subsist mainly upon dry bread, milkless coffee, light vegetables, and red wine was not so badly off in Paris during December as might be imagined. The writer we quote declares that for himself he never was in better health in his life. His diet, he thinks, may not be the best possible to fit a man for a prize fight, but it certainly "clarifies the intellect, and brings the appetites into subjection." As regards the holding out of such resources as exist, an official note affirms that there is bread and wine enough, beyond question, to last until Spring. Since this note was published, it is said, a large amount of rye has been discovered, the existence of which in Paris was not previously suspected. The oddest-looking statement about the food supply is one which affirms that vegetables are being grown in large quantities, under glass and in other protected situations, and that these will soon be available. There are something like one hundred square miles within the lines of Paris, and there is no insuperable reason why this expedient should not be generally resorted to. Besides, there are said to be swarms of fish in the basin of still water between the Pont Neuf and Notre Dame, and although this supply cannot go very far, it is still something. The policy of the authorities in Paris is founded, according to this reporter, on the conviction that Paris cannot be brought to surrender by bombardment; that an assault by the Germans with intent to storm the city, must necessarily be a disastrous failure; that there is always a chance of one of the exterior French armies winning a position that may compel the raising of the siege; that every day's delay hurts Prussia and helps France; that VON MOLTKE knows all this perfectly, and would be glad to see the investing army safe behind the lines of Metz, but well knows that the retreat, if once commenced, would be equal in horror to that of 1812 from Moscow, and that, consequently, he is playing the gambler's last card—"Paris or Ruin."

How far these prognostications are to be verified by events, time, of course, alone can show. It is, however undeniable that the time fixed for the fall of Paris by many prophets of reputed shrewdness and knowledge, has long past, and that while some indications of weariness of the struggle are manifest in Prussia, such signs are at all events not apparent in France. The bombardment, notwithstanding, goes on, and no one can tell what a day may bring forth.

A Stormy Season at West Point.

In the Summer time West Point is a place of favorite resort, and the papers, as a matter of course, then give full reports of the doings of the *beau monde* there assembled, as well as of the embryo soldiers who are so attractive to the young ladies. In the Winter, however, the cadets are in barracks for the purpose of giving their undivided attention to their academic course. The larger hotels are closed, even Roe's is almost deserted, and little is heard from the vicinity of the Military Academy. This Winter, however, has proved an exception to the rule, and West Point is just now attracting considerable attention. The colored cadet, who has already figured as a defendant before one or two General Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry has been again made the object of "charges and specifications." Last time, Mr. SMITH beat a fellow-cadet rather unmercifully and unnecessarily with a cocoa-nut dipper. This time he kicked a cadet in ranks for stepping on his toe. It is certainly no extraordinary thing that in the dressing of the company backward to the left, a cadet in the front rank should step on the toe of one of those in the rear rank; but because Mr. SMITH is so unfortunate as to be somewhat dark of skin, he seems to have taken the accident as a personal affront, and to have resented it accordingly. This breach of discipline being duly reported, Mr. SMITH alleged that he kicked Cadet ANDERSON for purposely treading on his toe. Cadet-Lieutenant, on the other hand, declares that the kicking was evidently with malicious intent; hence this trial, which seems to turn on a question of veracity between the cadets.

Cadet SMITH appears before the Court-martial without counsel, and the manner in which he has conducted his case thus far shows plainly that in intellect he is quite up to the average of white cadets. As far as mental qualifications, therefore, are concerned, there is no reason why Mr. SMITH should not graduate with a creditable record. His weak point, however, is not his mind, body, or color, but his temper. Boys at the Military Academy do not differ from boys elsewhere. They have the same disputes and quarrels. Some of them get into a difficulty, have a fight over it, and then go on as peaceably as if nothing had happened. But others have a faculty for getting in trouble without ever coming to any definite settlement, and so are continually in hot water. As SMITH is the first of his race who has entered the Military Academy, it is particularly unfortunate that he should belong to this latter class. There may be, and doubtless is, some prejudice against him on account of his color; but we feel sure that if he will but exercise the qualities of forbearance and good temper, he will never lack friends and protectors among his comrades, while both the Superintendent, Col. PITCHER, and the Commandant, Col. UPTON, are determined he shall be justly treated. Cadets have their ways of settling difficulties without infringing upon the strict discipline of the Academy, and much as his friends wish to see Mr. SMITH graduate as an officer of the army, we fear they will be disappointed if he continues to take the law into his own hands, as he has in the case of this kicking, and of the previous use of a dipper. During his future continuance at the Academy, Mr. SMITH will do well to seek to distinguish himself in his studies and exercises, and to endeavor as far as possible to avoid such unpleasant notoriety as that which he has recently gained.

The trial of this colored-cadet case would alone have been sufficient to attract attention to West Point, but the First, or highest class in the Military Academy has also been acting in a most surprising manner. It seems that three cadets of the lowest or Fourth Class, known as "plebes," had smuggled whisky into the barracks, and their offense being discovered, they were placed in arrest. It has been customary at the Academy, when any members of a class subject themselves to punishment for a violation of the rules with reference to the use of liquor, to remit their punishment if the entire class would take a pledge of abstinence during their future academic course. In accordance with this custom, the Fourth Class took such a pledge, and forwarded it to the Superintendent. The First Class, however, or most of it, took a different view of the case, for they held a meeting and determined to compel the offending cadets to desert. Accordingly, at midnight on a certain evening, the rooms of the three offenders were visited by some of the older cadets, who compelled them to put on citizens' clothes, and then conducting them to the extreme limits of the post, ordered them never again to dare show their faces within the precincts of the Academy. This "running out," as it is called, was sometimes practiced in the crack regiments of the old army, before the war, as a means of getting rid of worthless enlisted men, but it was entirely without legal sanction. The non-commissioned officers took such matters in their own hands, without the knowledge of their superior officers, although the latter doubtless sometimes winked at their doings. Such a banishment of cadets, however, is an unprecedented occurrence, and it is natural that Col. PITCHER should feel "bitter and profound regret" over such a discreditable affair. We sincerely trust, with the Superintendent, that the members of the First Class concerned in this unwarrantable outrage will frankly answer for their breach of discipline. It is certainly not very pleasant to read of such occurrences as these at West Point; but, after all, we apprehend it will take a great deal more than these drawbacks to shake the confidence of the people in an institution which was indorsed and fostered by WINFIELD SCOTT, and was nobly vindicated in the last war by such heroes as GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and THOMAS.

A Warning to Our Water Board.

To people who are in the habit of having the Croton River empty itself into their pitchers and wash-basins, at the lifting of a finger, it may seem difficult to understand the uneasiness caused by the stoppage of water-works in Jersey City. The truth is, we are, perhaps, in this matter spoiled by indulgence. Water has long been to us as free as air—as unconsciously, and no doubt as unthankfully, enjoyed. We have had it to use or waste so bountifully that we have almost forgotten it is not merely a luxury, but a necessity of life. Yet people still young can recall a time when New-York itself was supplied with the precious fluid precariously and insufficiently, at the hands of traveling water-men, who made their rounds much in the same way as their successors, the milk-men of today. Not two decades have elapsed since the Croton Aqueduct was completed, and we entered on our present course of unbridled extravagance in abuse of its benefits. Within a much more recent period, the City of Brooklyn depended on its wells and pumps, from which it drew such abundance of pure and wholesome water, that the project of the present Ridgewood system was, by many of its inhabitants, seriously opposed. And, indeed, in those simple early days, before the quiet town knew anything of locomotives and newspapers, there was a certain Arcadian charm in the morning and nightly procession of the neat-handed Phyllis, bearing tin pails to the corner pump—and a flavor in the water, which in Ridgewood and Croton we may look for in vain.

In New-York, however, we have outgrown the Arcadian stage, and it concerns us less to get water by picturesque means than to get it plentiful and pure. The present drouth in Jersey City suggests the possibility of a like disaster to ourselves, with far more serious results. The distress would have to be estimated not only by the excess of our population, but by our absolute want of any reserve. Throughout the whole of Manhattan Island there is hardly a well in use or a single running spring. To bring water from any of the adjoining towns, granting that it could be spared, would be a work tedious, difficult, and expensive. The stoppage of our supply of water for even a single day would, therefore, cause an amount of annoyance, if not of misery, which, now in our time of abundance, we can scarcely realize, and then would be unable to alleviate. Nor is the danger so impossible or even so improbable as some might imagine. Last Summer there were serious fears that the diminished volume in the reservoir would be inadequate to our wants and our wastefulness, and the contingency which we then escaped, next Summer we may be called on to endure. Not even Mr. TWEED's $30,000 pond can altogether secure us. The true precaution would seem to be to increase the capacity, and, if necessary, the number, of receiving reservoirs on the island, and to adopt some more efficient check against the present habitual carelessness and waste. From the woes of an arid and thirsty Jersey City let us take timely warning.

MINOR TOPICS.

The greeting last night given by New-York to United Italy was eminently worthy of the American people and of the cause whose triumph the great gathering was intended to celebrate. In no meddlesome spirit, with not a particle of fanaticism or intolerance, the intelligence, the enterprise and the character of our City assembled to share with Italians the exultation they feel in the reunion of their country, and in the emancipation of Rome from the corrupt and despotic rule of ecclesiastics. The movement was not begun without many misgivings. Powerful agencies had been at work to produce an impression that in a contest between Papal absolutism and constitutional liberty, the sympathies of this country were on the side of the former. We shall be pardoned for recalling the protest of the TIMES against this perversion of the national feeling, and the odds which seemed to be against us in the demand for its genuine assertion on the side of free Italy. The result has more than justified our anticipations from an earnest appeal to the public on the right side. The best men in the country have hastened to put on record their sympathy with a struggle involving the essentials of civil and religious liberty. Among our citizens, apathy gave place to an appreciative interest in the nature and consequences of the change which makes Rome the capital of a free nation, and this again was followed by an enthusiasm which has rarely been surpassed. The Academy of Music, capacious as it is, was unable to receive half the number of those who sought admittance, and an impromptu outside meeting added to the impressiveness of the demonstration. The speakers were in full unison with the people, and the resolutions present the points at issue in an aspect which will commend itself to the country.

The Methodist Book Concern Committee exclude the reporters, in the vain expectation that nothing will be known concerning the trial of Rev. Dr. LANAHAN, except the result, as they may choose to announce it. The conduct of the previous Committee through all the stages of the controversy growing out of the frauds has been unwise, and in the highest degree discreditable to men professing to represent a powerful religious organization. Mere men of the world, who acted as the Committee have acted, would sink very low in public estimation. What must be thought in regard to men whose conduct is supposed to be regulated by higher and sterner rules of morality? This closing of the doors at a critical stage of the investigation, when the conduct of the Committee and the officer they arraign is to be thoroughly scrutinized, will confirm prevalent impressions as to the desire of the Committee to screen gross frauds, and to punish one whose sole offense has been his honesty. The Committee evidently forget that this is not Rome, nor these the palmy days of the Inquisition. They may turn the key, stop every crevice, bind every witness to the observance of secrecy, and talk in whispers, and still their doings will not be hidden. In some manner light will be thrown upon them when they least expect it. The Investigating Committee have subjected themselves to the imputation that they "love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil."

"An act to incorporate the Real Estate Trust Company, with a capital of a million dollars, has been introduced into the Legislature by Boss TWEED. This will prove a nice little bureau through which real estate jobs can be carried on successfully in this City."

The above is from the New-York *Herald* of yesterday—a journal which worked pretty hard for the re-election of Mr. TWEED's friends last November, and is not to be suspected, therefore, of being actuated by ill-will toward him. We presume, however, that there are people who will persuade themselves that the new device for plundering the public is worthy of all encouragement, and that Mr. TWEED is a worthy and honest man, greatly maligned by the Press. It is a satisfaction to think that Mr. TWEED is not the man to allow his opportunities to lie idle, but that he will give the public good cause to repent of its indifference to questions of local government before he finally retires into private life.

The fatal circle is narrowing round Paris, and there is no indication that the long-looked for help from the provinces is any nearer than ever. Gen. CHAUZY is evidently disputing every inch of the German advance from Blois northward to Le Mans, but he is clearly overweighted both in numbers and strength of artillery. In the East, it is obvious that the combatants are more equally balanced, and the flat contradictions of the opposing Generals must charitably be ascribed to the fluctuations in the fortune of war, instead of a reckless disregard of truth by either BOURBAKI or VON WERDER. Under the most favorable construction of the news, the French are but holding their own, and after the formation of a reconstituted German Army in the east, as announced today, it may fairly be questioned if they can succeed in doing even that. Gen. FAIDHERBE has achieved a slight success in the north, and Bapaume has again become his centre of operations. All this involves a display of great determination, energy, and bravery by the populace of the French provinces, but offers very cold comfort for Paris. And yet the capital shows no signs of flinching before the iron hail that is already devastating her suburbs, and opening the fearful tale of carnage of women and children, that must inevitably follow an adherence to TROCHU's stern announcement of no surrender.

We are not surprised to hear that the consolidation of the internal revenue districts encounters fierce opposition from the officers to be displaced, and from members of Congress enlisted in their behalf. The fact does not constitute a reason for abandoning or even postponing the reform; but it may form a valid argument for so amending the law upon the subject as to make the consolidation compulsory. As it stands, the law throws upon the President and the Commissioner the responsibility of the work, and with the best possible intentions, both find themselves in danger of being thwarted by the personal influences which contribute largely to the degradation of the Government service. If the matter is again brought up in Congress, with special reference to the reduction of the number of revenue districts, the country will see who are the opponents of a measure which would reduce the cost of the service at least one-half. The internal revenue organization now greatly exceeds the needs of the Government. Is the saving which consolidation would effect to be prevented because officeholders are averse to their own removal, or because politicians are unwilling to surrender a single slice of patronage?

There are several remarkable points about the periodical descents by the authorities upon the illicit distillers of the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn. One is that a section of the community should succeed in intrenching themselves so strongly outside of the law as to require a force varying from 1,500 to 3,000 soldiers to deal with them. Another is the remarkable preponderance of mash-tubs, and the less valuable appliances of the distillers captured, compared with the number of stills. A third is the great paucity of arrests which attends these raids. Of course, the movements of so large a body of men must necessarily alarm the guilty parties time enough to render detection more difficult, but on several late occasions there has been evidence that the news had somehow leaked out even before the day of the expedition. A little more secrecy is all that is needed to render these raids in a short time unnecessary.

One of those pleasant occasions, the "Ladies' Reception" at the Union League Club, will recur on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst. The Club, now so flourishing and well managed, always takes great pains to insure for its guests at these annual receptions a pleasant evening and this year the arrangements promise to be unusually good. It will be well, therefore, for ladies to bear the above date in mind in making up their engagements. Nobody ever refuses an invitation to the Union League Club, for the building is the finest in the City, and the hospitality of the members is proverbial. The ladies will doubtless be glad to be reminded thus early of the evening on which their annual reception will take place.

Lecture by Dr. Hall This Evening.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL will lecture at Association Hall this evening to young men on "The Passions." Dr. HALL was called, a little over three years ago, from Dublin to the Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street Presbyterian Church. Since he has been here his church has been not only crowded, but large numbers, who could not find even standing room, have been compelled to go away every Sunday. He is doing a good work, and we regard his coming here as a great accession, not merely to the City, but to the country at large. We want more such men.

WEST POINT.

Close of the Trial of Cadet Smith—His Defense, and the Reply of the Judge Advocate—The Probable Result Expulsion or Suspension.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871.

The seventh and final session of the Court-martial opened at 10 o'clock this morning. A larger number of spectators were in attendance than on any former occasion. Most of these were officers of the Post or Academic staff, and were drawn thither to witness the curious closing scene of the colored cadet's second trial. The accused entered at the last moment, and hastily throwing off his overcoat, drew from his pocket a roll of manuscript containing his written defense.

SMITH'S DEFENSE.

At the call of the Judge-Advocate, he arose to recite his defense. All eyes in the room were turned upon him, and while he spoke an intense silence prevailed. His address was as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: I stand here today charged with a most disgraceful act, one which not only affects my character, but will, if I am found guilty, affect it during my whole life. And I shall attempt, in as few words as possible, to show that I am as innocent of this charge as any person in this room. I was reported on the 13th of December, 1870, for a very trivial offense. For this offense I submitted an explanation to the commandant of cadets. In this explanation I stated the real cause of my committing the offense for which I was reported. But this cause, as stated, involved another cadet, who finding himself charged with an act for which he was liable to punishment, denies all knowledge of it. He tries to establish his denial by giving evidence which I shall attempt to prove absurd. On the morning of the 13th of December, 1870, at guard mounting, after the new guard had marched past the old guard, and the command of "Two's left—halt!" had been given, the new guard was about two or three yards to the front and right of the old guard. Then the command, "Left backward dress," was given to the new guard. "Order arms, parade rest." I then turned around toward Cadet ANDERSON and said to him, "I wish you would not tread on my toes." This was said to him in a moderate tone, quite loud enough for him to hear. He replied, as I understood, "Keep your d——d toes out of the way." I said nothing more, and he said nothing more. I then heard Cadet BIRNEY say to another cadet (I don't know who it was) standing by his side, "It (or the thing) is speaking to Mr. ANDERSON. If he were to speak to me, I would knock him down." I heard him distinctly; but as I knew that he was interfering in an affair which did not concern him, I took no further notice of him, but turned around again to my original position in ranks. What was said subsequently, I do not know, for I paid no further attention to either party. I heard nothing said at any time about taking my eyes away, or of Cadet ANDERSON compromising his dignity.

Having thus reviewed the circumstances which gave rise to the charge, may it please the Court, I will say a word as to the witnesses. Each of these cadets testifies to the fact that they have discussed the case in every particular, both with each other and with the other cadets. That is, they have found out each other's views and feelings in respect to it, compared the evidence which each should give, the probable result of the trial, and one has even testified that he has expressed a desire as to the result, and has stated that his testimony should tend to accomplish his desire and bring about that result. Think you that Cadet BIRNEY, with such a desire lurking in his breast, influencing his every thought and word, with such an end in view, could give evidence unbiased, unprejudiced and free from that desire that "Cadet SMITH might be sent away and proved a liar?" Think you that he could give evidence which should be "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God?" It seems impossible for me to have justice done me by the evidence of such witnesses, but I will leave that for the Court to decide. There is another question here which must be answered by the finding of this Court. It is this: "Shall Cadet SMITH be allowed to complain to the commandant of cadets when he considers himself unjustly dealt with?" When the Court takes notice of the fact that this charge and these specifications are the result of a complaint made by me, it will agree with me as to the importance its finding will have in answering that question. As to what that finding will be I can say nothing; but if the Court is convinced that I have lied, then I shall expect a finding and sentence in accordance with such conviction. A lie is as disgraceful to one man as another, be he white or black, and I say here as I said to the commandant of cadets, "If I were guilty of telling a falsehood, I should merit and expect the same punishment as any other cadet," but as I said before, I am as innocent of this charge as any person in this room. The verdict of an infallible judge—conscience—is "not guilty," and that is the finding I ask of this Court.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) J. W. SMITH,
Cadet United States Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1871.

REPLY OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

When the accused had finished, Lieut. GARDNER arose and read the following:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: The accused has read his written defense, and it will become incumbent on you to find as to the allegations, and either acquit or award appropriate sentence. I have in my capacity as Judge-Advocate, conscientiously endeavored to elicit the truth, and at the same time strictly to conform to the sixty-ninth of the Articles of War, enacted by Congress with reference to considering myself as counsel for the prisoner to the extent therein set forth. Beyond this, as a duty which I always feel called upon to perform, I have offered and endeavored to assist him in the proper presentation of his case whenever he has called upon me. I regret that the accused has not had the services of counsel other than myself, except indirectly, and, in consideration of this fact and of his comparative inexperience, will not criticise the testimony, which, under different circumstances, I should feel it my duty to do. The proper authority has referred this charge and specifications of indictment for trial here, and you are perfectly familiar with all the testimony.

The charge upon which the accused is tried is for conduct unbecoming a cadet and a gentleman. The three specifications to this charge incidentally refer to an alleged trivial military offense at guard mounting, for which the accused was reported to his superior, the commandant of cadets, and for which, if unexplained, the accused might have received a few demerits, which would affect ultimately his class standing in a small degree. However, not for this he has been arraigned and tried; but for the several deliberate alleged false statements, which he made, both verbal and written, with reference to this slight breach of discipline, which statements, it is alleged, were calculated to deceive the commandant, and cause the erasure or cancelling of the report. The accused is a cadet of the Fourth, or lowest, class in the National Military Academy, and has hardly yet matriculated, for the reason that cadets of the Fourth Class do not receive their warrants until after passing the January examination, as prescribed by paragraph 20 of the Revised Army Regulations for the United States Military Academy. This institution, supported and sustained by the national Government, governed by rules and discipline the most strict and precise, and which, as they are sanctioned by Congress, must be deemed both beneficial and salutary, requires from its beneficiaries "attention to duty," "morality," and in short every qualification necessary and becoming an officer and gentleman, for which they are educated. Hence, there is no place where candor and truthfulness or hatred of falsehood and deceit are more carefully inculcated or vigilantly cherished. By the eighty-third Article of War any commissioned officer convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman must be dismissed the service. It is needless to urge that a deliberate and willfully repeated false statement, intended to deceive, is conduct most unbecoming, as well as in violation of Divine command. To allow such an offense, if ascertained and proven, to go unpunished, or with slight penalty, would exhibit so low a consideration for veracity and honorable conduct as seriously to impair the traditional and prevailing sentiment on the subject in the corps of cadets, as well as conduce to the subversion of good order and military discipline. The accused has had every possible latitude, approaching positive impropriety, in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, in which the Court has been pleased to indulge him on account of presumed inexperience. If a cadet should at any time guard his conduct, it is when still a member of the lowest class, and unknown to his professors and instructors. Col. TIMOTHY PICKERING, one of the original promoters of this establishment, suggested, in a letter to Gen. WASHINGTON, that it should be an institution for the instruction in military science of young gentlemen of good moral character. This is the prevailing principle which has existed here since 1802. The cadets being upon honor, their word is deemed sacred, and any false statement made with intent to deceive is deemed proportionately scandalous. The reporting of the accused originally for the alleged trivial offense, was not an exceptional one, as forty-three other cadets were reported for no greater offense. If the evidence shows that he is "not guilty" nothing short of an honorable acquittal will suffice, as the specifications imply, in addition to a mere breach of military discipline, an allegation of moral delinquency incompatible with gentlemanly conduct. If, on the other hand, the evidence is conclusive as to guilt, nothing short of the penalty described in an analogous case by Congress, for commissioned officers convicted of similar offenses, will suffice. This results additionally from the fact that, as the appointments at the Military Academy are eagerly sought, none but young men of the best character should be allowed to remain. I respectfully leave this case to the Court.

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

Reticence is the rule in regard to the probable verdict in Cadet SMITH's case. It is quite evident that the general prognostication tends to either expulsion or suspension.

THE OTHER PERSECUTED CADETS.

Cadet BARNES, who was one of the victims of the recent First Class outrage, has resigned his cadetship, and made his final exit from here today. Cadets FLECKINGER and BAIRD are attending their class examinations. They are excommunicated as effectually as their colored brother SMITH, from all communion and fellowship with their comrades. Their resignations have been forwarded to Washington, and friends have gone to intercede for them.

The Death of Two Daughters of President Woolsey.

From the New-Haven Journal, Jan. 12.

Letters were received on Wednesday by President WOOLSEY conveying to him the painful intelligence that his two daughters, MARTHA and HELEN WOOLSEY, aged respectively twenty-three and twenty-one, had died at Jerusalem, after a brief illness. We learn that the two ladies were traveling with their sister and her husband, Rev. Mr. HERMANCE, from Damascus to Jerusalem, when they were taken ill. Upon reaching Jerusalem, they were in such an exhausted condition that medical aid failed to revive them, and they gradually sank until death came. It is supposed that their death was caused by climate influence. The two ladies left New-Haven last April with Mr. and Mrs. HERMANCE, designing to remain abroad until next Fall. They were both ladies of superior character and gifts, and their loss will be severely felt by a large circle of friends. The sympathy of the entire community will be given to the family in this their hour of trial.

TELEGRAMS.

German Shells Falling in the City of Paris.

Large Fires Raging Within the Outer Defenses.

Defeat and Retreat of Gen. Chauzy on Le Mans.

Another Fearful Colliery Explosion in England.

Attitude of Prussia and Austria on the Eastern Conference.

Sentence of Rulloff to be Hanged March 3.

THE WAR.

Effect of the German Bombardment at Paris—Fort d'Issy Barracks Burned—Large Fires Within and North of the City—Women and Children Killed in the Streets by German Missiles.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 11.—The bombardment of the forts of Paris was vigorously kept up today. Batteries which had been pushed forward toward the city opened fire this morning. The barracks in Fort d'Issy are in ruins.

LONDON, Jan. 12—6 A. M.—A dispatch from Versailles says a large fire is raging within the outer walls of Paris and on the north side of the city.

Balloon advices from Paris, of the evening of the 10th, have been received.

Many slight engagements are reported to have occurred near Malmaison and Reuil, and also on the line of the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, in all of which the Germans were repulsed with considerable loss.

Thousands of balls from the German guns fall during the night in the outskirts of Paris, creating havoc in all directions, killing some women and children, and striking ambulances, churches, museums, schoolhouses, &c.

The population of Paris are more than ever resolute in their intention to resist to the utmost. No fear is entertained of surrender, as Gen. TROCHU had issued a proclamation to the citizens to the effect that the Army of Paris will not capitulate.

Defeat of Gen. Chauzy Confirmed—Hard Fighting and Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

LONDON, Jan. 11—5½ P. M.—Important news has just been received from Versailles. The German columns operating against Gen. CHAUZY have driven him within one mile of the city of Le Mans, after a series of engagements, in which one cannon, three mitrailleuses and 2,000 prisoners were captured.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 11.—Official announcement is made that the Germans on the 10th (yesterday) redoubled their efforts against the army of Gen. CHAUZY, who, pressed on all sides, retired to their original positions. The action was hotly disputed, one of the French brigades resisting the incessant attacks of the enemy for six hours. The losses were considerable on both sides.

Ten Thousand French Prisoners Taken in the Pursuit to Le Mans.

LONDON, Jan. 12—2 P. M.—The Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG telegraphs to the Duchess as follows:

"After crossing the rivulet of Hanne on Tuesday, we fought on the next day a hot but victorious battle at Lombron and Lachapelle, taking nearly 10,000 prisoners. Our loss is inconsiderable. We are advancing on Le Mans."

The Victory at Villersexel Still in Dispute—A New German Army Forming in the East—Faidherbe Moving Forward in the North.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 11.—The loss of Gen. VON WERDER's (German) army at the storming of Villersexel, was only 2,000 killed and wounded.

A large German army is being formed in the Eastern Departments of France, which will be under the special command of a distinguished officer, and include the corps of Gens. VON WERDER, ZASTROW, and others.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 11.—Gen. BOURBAKI, commanding the Army of the East, telegraphs that his troops passed the whole of Tuesday night in driving the enemy from the houses in Villersexel.

Advices from Lille represent that the Army of the North, under Gen. FAIDHERBE, has advanced beyond Boileux.

LONDON, Jan. 11—Midnight.—A dispatch from Lille states that Gen. FAIDHERBE has surprised the rear guard of the German Army, and that thirty of the enemy were killed and fifty more taken prisoners. The French did not lose a man. The French Army has again entered Bapaume.

Miscellaneous—Recaptured French Officers to be Treated as Convicts—Hungarian Sympathy with France.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A letter from Berlin, 10th inst., says orders have been issued that French officers who escape from their places of confinement in Germany, shall, upon recapture, be treated as convicts.

PESTH, Jan. 11.—It has become evident that a majority of the Austro-Hungarian delegations sympathize with France, and demonstrations have been planned in favor of France and peace.

Extent of German Occupation of French Soil—Prisoners in Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the idea of a general occupation of France by the German forces has been abandoned. Portions only of the French territory will be held. The French Government, he says, is no longer able to borrow money. M. DAUGUES, the Grand Chaplain of the Imperial Court, certifies to the good treatment of the French prisoners in Germany.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Terrific Colliery Explosion in England—Twenty-Six Persons Killed and Nine Injured—Chinese Ambassador to Western Powers—The Eastern Question—English Defenses.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—An explosion occurred in the Renshaw Colliery, near Sheffield, today, by which twenty-six persons were killed and nine injured.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—At the annual dinner of the Devon Chamber of Agriculture last evening, Mr. NEWTON, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. WAYLAND, of Connecticut, and Mr. FISH, son of Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State of the United States, and other Americans, were present. Mr. WAYLAND, in a speech, repudiated the doctrines of Gen. BUTLER's recent speech at Boston on the fishery and *Alabama* questions.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the London *Times* says that Prussia, seeing antagonism on the part of Austria to the wishes of the Czar on the question of the Euxine, is endeavoring to effect a postponement of the London Conference. The same correspondent mentions a report that Turkey is willing to dispense with action by the Powers on on the subject.

The *Times* special dispatch from Berlin says Count BISMARCK repudiates the article of the Versailles *Moniteur* on the subject of the defenses of England.

CHUNGHOW, the new Chinese Ambassador to the Western Powers, arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, on Tuesday, en route to France.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Ship *Crescent*, of Havana, was run into in the Mersey and sunk. Several of her crew are missing.

CUBA.

Only Vagabond Negroes Arrested by Valmaseda—Execution of an Insurgent Bearer of Dispatches.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The reports published in American journals announcing that VALMASEDA has caused many Cubans in Havana and other places to be imprisoned, are pure inventions. No arrests of Cubans have been made, and the city is safe and tranquil. The only arrests made were of vagabond negroes, known as dangerous characters. Another negro suspected of complicity in the assassination of OBERBAUR, the German, has been arrested, and attempts are being made by the citizens to obtain the banishment of this dangerous class of the population. ZENA, the Cuban bearer of dispatches, has been tried and executed.

Departure of Senora Cespedes—Sorrow on the Death of Senora Juarez.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The wife of President CESPEDES sailed this afternoon for New-York City. The death of the wife of President JUAREZ of Mexico is much regretted here by the Mexicans.

MEXICO.

The Presidential Election—Mexican Respect for the Mails—Death of Senora Juarez.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 2d of January say the Presidential election is the absorbing topic. Much bitterness is shown. The *Opinion Nacional* newspaper is defunct. The *Siglo* supports LERDO DE TEJADA. He will probably resign his present position. An official letter from the American Consul at Tehuantepec, addressed to Minister NELSON, has appeared in an Oaxaca journal. Some persons suppose the Mexican officials violated the mails; others that the Consul furnished the journal with a copy previously to forwarding the original to the Minister. The wife of JUAREZ died on the 2d, having suffered terribly. The city is overcast with gloom, as the lady was universally liked.

RULOFF SENTENCED.

Motion for a Stay of Proceedings Denied—The Execution to Take Place March 3.

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 12.—EDWARD H. RULOFF, the convicted murderer, received his sentence of death today, the Court having denied the application of his counsel for a stay of proceedings. He entered the Court-room with his head bowed, but his face really wearing an expression of indifference. He chatted pleasantly and familiarly with his counsel, as if the proceedings were of very ordinary interest. In response to Judge HOGEBOOM's question whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, he replied very calmly, and in an almost inaudible voice, that "it was not deemed desirable to say anything at present." Ordered to stand up, he rose quickly, and while he stood his countenance exhibited at first entire disregard of the circumstances about him, then contempt or anger, and finally a broad smile suffused his features. This last expression was caused by the solemn exhortation of the Judge to repent of his misdeeds and prepare in the few days remaining to him for his doom. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 3d day of March. There were immense crowds, numbering several thousands, in and about the Courthouse.

CANADA.

Improvements Suggested in the Canal System—Reply of the Hamilton Board of Trade to the Questions of the Canal Commissioner.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 12.—In reply to the queries put by the newly-appointed Canal Commissioners, the Hamilton Board of Trade made the following suggestions:

"That the depth of water be increased to twelve feet; that the locks should be enlarged so as to permit vessels to pass of from 230 to 350 feet in length and from thirty to forty feet beam, with a draft of water of twelve feet, and carrying to the capacity of 30,000 bushels of wheat. By this enlargement a reduction on the rates of freight between Chicago and Kingston and Oswego, of about twelve and a half per cent., could be effected. The improvement of the canals should commence at Montreal, with the Lachine Rapids, and proceed westward, with the view of drawing the traffic of the great West by the St. Lawrence route. A canal on the Canada side of Lake Sault Ste. Marie is strongly recommended. The impolicy of allowing the trade on the north shore of Lake Superior to be dependent on the use of the United States canals is strongly dwelt upon. The report concludes by saying the people of the Dominion owe to themselves, as the guarantee of a noble heritage, to see that the American people on the shores of the great lakes have every facility given them freely to use the Welland, St. Lawrence and Lachine Canals on the same terms as our own people, with a view to assist in developing the produce traffic that annually rolls its increased and increasing volume from the West to the Atlantic. No unwise legislation should, in imitation of the crude fiscal policy of our neighbors, be permitted to check the growth of commerce that is destined to eclipse in magnitude and grandeur the realizations of the past."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Murder for $25—The Rain and Agricultural Operations in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—At 7 o'clock last night five masked ruffians entered the store of THOMAS SCOTT, County Surveyor, at Sunot Valley, Alameda County, shot his clerk, OTTO LUDWIG, dead, robbed SCOTT of $25—all the funds he had—and escaped.... The storm has cleared up cold. Sufficient rain has fallen to start plowing again throughout the State.

THE INDIANS.

A Cherokee Delegation in Washington—The Southern Kansas Lands—The New Indian Confederation of Cherokees, Creeks, and Others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Cherokee delegates arrived here, last night, namely, Principal Chief DOWNING, Col. ADAIR, Col. VANN, Capts. SMITH and SCRAPA. Their business is to secure the ratification of the treaty sent to the Senate by the President during the latter part of a former session of Congress, providing for the payment of $3,250,000, the price agreed upon under the treaty of 1866, for some 20,000,000 acres of land lying in the southern part of Kansas and west of 96° of longitude, Indian country. This treaty was favorably reported upon by the Committee on Indian Affairs prior to the expiration of the last session, and is now pending. These delegates also represent in part the new Government of Ocklohama, being a confederation of the various nations of the Indian Territory, namely, the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and others. It is understood that Commissioner PARKER has brought with him the official copy of the new Constitution adopted at Ockmulgee by the delegates of these nations in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1866, and that the President, in his interview with a delegation of Friends yesterday, expressed himself favorable to this new Territorial Government, and opposed to the projects of railroad and land speculators whose interests are sought to be secured through other measures now pending before Congress.

WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Commission—Cabral Not Opposed to Annexation—Consolidation of the Revenue Districts—The Recent Muster-Out Army Order—The Civil Service—Population of Utah—The Women's Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The efforts made by some enterprising gentlemen to name the San Domingo Commission last night, before they were appointed, was not successful. So far they are as follows: Hon. B. F. WADE, Ex-Senator from Ohio; Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, President of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., with as yet one vacancy. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL has accepted the appointment of Secretary. The third position on the Commission has been tendered to Bishop AMES, and his decision will be known to-morrow. Bishop SIMPSON was tendered an appointment, but declined for the reason that his engagements were such that he could not be absent from the country for the next few weeks. Mr. WHITE accepted this morning. The appointments thus far are highly commended. Mr. WADE's political experience and rugged honesty are too well known to need any indorsement. Mr. WHITE's standing as a man of fine culture and high scientific and professional attainments evokes the prompt response that a better selection could not be made. Gen. SIGEL has a fine knowledge of Spanish and Italian, as well as German. The Commission will probably sail from Norfolk in the United States steam-ship *Tennessee* the early part of next week.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE REVENUE DISTRICTS.

The question of consolidating the revenue districts, practically considered, presents many difficulties which were not foreseen until the subject came to be investigated. The end most earnestly sought to be accomplished is to consolidate in such a manner as shall most effectually reduce the cost of collecting the revenue. A comparative examination made in many cases shows that to consolidate districts already covering a large extent of territory, and thus dispense with only one Assessor and one Collector, leaving the minor officers substantially unchanged, would so largely increase the traveling expenses of the latter, that there would be no real economy. It is believed to be better to reduce the army of assistants now employed, as that is the great source of expenditure, and to that end during the past week orders have been given for the reduction of the force of Assistant Assessors by some 800 or more, and 200 more will speedily follow. This will reduce expenditures in this direction nearly $1,000,000. When consolidation is finally agreed upon, it will first be carried into effect in the smaller and most contiguous districts. In large districts the force of assistants and other expenses will be largely reduced.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The Indian Peace Commission of nine members will meet in this city to-morrow. They have concluded their report, and will at once lay it before the President. They have invited the official secretaries of the various missionary associations to meet with them, and among others expected are the following: Dr. Bellows, or Mr. Lowe, of Boston, Secretary of the Unitarian Board; Father De Smet, of the Catholic Church; Rev. Mr. Spalding, who has been an Indian missionary for thirty years; Dr. Lowrie, of New-York, of the Presbyterian Board; S. B. Treat, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Dr. Ferris, of the Reformed Dutch Church; Dr. Harris and Dr. Durbin, of the Methodist Church; Dr. Tyng, of the Episcopal Church; Dr. Backus, of the Baptist Church; Dr. Whipple, of the American Missionary Association; Benj. Natham, of the Orthodox Friends; and Dr. Samuel Townsend, of the Hicksites. Commissioner PARKER and Secretary DELANO will also be present.

THE RECENT MUSTER-OUT ARMY ORDERS.

There is much less complaint and growling about the muster-out army orders of the Secretary of War than was expected by some. The pressure brought to bear upon Gen. BELKNAP and the President to retain this or that favorite was simply unparalleled. Influences political, social, and of almost every other character, were plied, but to no purpose. There are several notable instances where officers of wealth and social position exerted such subtle diplomacy that there was left no doubt in their own minds that they would be retained; but alas, for their expectations, the obdurate Secretary deviated neither to the right nor the left, and went by the record alone. Members of Congress flew to the War Office in a passion to know why this was thus, in some cases, but retired before the inspection of the record. To the appeals of these gentlemen the Secretary could only say that he must carry out the law which they had made.

CABRAL NOT OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

In Executive Session, this afternoon, a letter from Mr. BASSETT, our Minister to Hayti, was submitted, which contained a communication of some importance from the so-called rebel Dominican chieftain, CABRAL. Mr. BASSETT states that CABRAL, last June, sent to him an envoy, in the person of a Spanish resident of Hayti, who was instructed to say that he (CABRAL) was not opposed to annexation personally, but did not want BAEZ to succeed in accomplishing it, because he feared that in that case BAEZ would be made Governor and would use his position to persecute him. He sought to get an assurance from Minister BASSETT that in case of annexation this Government would treat both BAEZ and himself on equal terms, so far as political power was concerned. Nearly an hour was spent in the discussion of the communication. The debate did not develop any ill feeling, but is said to have been of a decidedly rich and singular character for an Executive Session, but no action was taken.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The House bill for the centennial celebration of the Fourth of July at Philadelphia was referred in the Senate to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Mr. CAMERON is a member, on the motion of Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania. Senators FENTON and CONKLING made an effort for its reference to a committee which contained no representative from either New-York or Pennsylvania, so that the relative claims of New-York and Philadelphia to the honor might have a fair hearing, and their failure indicates concurrence with the House, so far as locality is concerned.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The House resolution, for a special Joint Committee on Ocean Cables, consumed the remainder of the time till 1 o'clock, when, without receiving action, it gave way to Mr. TRUMBULL's bill, unfinished yesterday. Mr. TRUMBULL yielded some time, informally, to further morning and other business, and afterward its consideration being resumed, Mr. MORTON made a long speech in opposition. He thinks the civil service is well enough now, that there are not three per cent. more clerks than are needed, and that there are few incompetent or lazy ones. At the desire of Mr. PATTERSON, who will be absent a few days, the subject was postponed till Wednesday next. Several Senators, including PATTERSON, WILSON and EDMUNDS, indicated a desire to speak upon the bill, and a thorough discussion of its merits may now be considered certain.

CODIFICATION OF THE POSTAL LAW.

The Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads has concluded its consideration of the codification of the Postal laws. As was indicated the other day several amendments were decided to be recommended. The object of one amendment is to harmonize the Postal laws with the law organizing the new Bureau of Justice. Another provides for the use of the postal cards to be carried for one cent. The classification of printed and other mailable matter is simplified. All printed matter is divided into two classes, regular publications sent to subscribers, payable quarterly, and transient, which includes circulars, posters, and the like, formerly having special rates. The rate is made one cent for two ounces, instead of two cents for four, a regulation which will avoid many troublesome questions for the Department. The free delivery system is recommended to be extended to all cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants. The Committee will report against the incorporation of the repeal of the franking privilege in connection with the present bill, in view of keeping its discussion separate, to allow a speedy passage of the code. It will not probably be reported till the beginning of next week.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

There is a general feeling here that the only work of much importance to be concluded by the present Congress is the Appropriation bills. Both Houses manifest a disinclination to undertake new legislation, chiefly from a feeling that the labor will be useless for a want of time to complete anything, and all bills on which final action has not been taken will die with the close of this session.

THE NEW CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

The House Committee on Commerce heard a delegation from Pittsburg and Cincinnati, who urge a modification in the plans of the bridge between Cincinnati and Newport. They state that it will, as now planned, interfere with the navigation of the Ohio, and urge that the spans should be widened and the height increased from ten feet to forty. Representatives STEVENSON and NEGLEY, and RICHARD SMITH, editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, made arguments. The Senate Committee on Commerce considered the same subject.

POPULATION OF UTAH.

The census returns from Utah are completely counted, and show the population of the Territory to be 86,786. Great Salt Lake County contains 18,337 inhabitants. Piute County is returned as having no population, its inhabitants having been driven out by Indians. Utah County has a population of 12,243. Salt Lake City, in Great Salt Lake County, has a population of 17,282. Those born in the United States numbering 10,214, and in other countries 7,068. This, at first glance, seems to contradict the popular belief that the followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG have been recruited chiefly in foreign countries; but when the tables showing nativity of parents, the relative numbers of the sexes, and the number of children are prepared, this seeming contradiction may be explained. The Census Report, when complete, will show in addition to the distinction between native and foreign born, the number of citizens born from parents of foreign nativity—a distinction of great value, but not hitherto noted. The population of Montana is 20,594. This number may be slightly increased by whites living on Indian reservations.

THE WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

The female suffragans have been comparatively quiet today, so far as public demonstrations are concerned, but have been earnestly at work lobbying and entreating Congressmen into a promise to give them at least the privilege of being heard again. Their object now is to provoke discussion, and they rely implicitly on the promise of Mr. LOUGHRIDGE to bring the questions involved in WOODHULL's petition before the House to-morrow in such a shape as to accomplish that result. Today, the second of their Convention at Lincoln Hall, was occupied by speeches, during which the announcement was made that several recruits had been induced to join the cause. Senator WARNER, of Alabama, presided over the meeting; and, in addressing it, declared himself to be an unqualified female suffragan. Frequent allusions were made to the South as a new field of enterprise, and although such an intention was not publicly announced, Miss ANTHONY, Mrs. BEECHER HOOKER and others of the management have determind to hold another Convention in Richmond, Va., as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. They scout and laugh at the opposition movement which was inaugurated, and is now being carried on with earnest vigor, by Mrs. Admiral DAHLGREN, and pretend to see in it a justification of their own course. When told that Mrs. DAHLGREN and 1,000 other ladies had presented a protest to the Senate, WOODHULL exclaimed that "The right of protest and petition belongs to none but citizens, and these women who are now exercising it are fools enough to attempt to destroy it for us." Both WOODHULL and CLAFLIN were hopeful last night that they would be able to induce President GRANT to recognize their movement in some way, but up to this writing they have failed. They are, however, the main reliance of the pending Convention, and although BEECHER HOOKER and Miss ANTHONY appear on the surface as chief fuglewomen, they rely on the "New-York ponies," as the Washington newsboys call them, for the inspiration of the occasion. In fact, WOODHULL's name is in constant use among them, and they are all exceedingly lavish of their praises of the discovery which that energetic female discloses in the petition—*i. e.*, that the Constitution already gives women the right to vote. Tonight Miss ANTHONY, Mrs. STANTON, Mrs. BEECHER HOOKER, and others are in consultation regarding future proceedings, the result of which will be made known to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ROWAN AND PORTER IN THE SENATE.

The greater part of the Executive Session of the Senate today was consumed in the consideration of the nomination of Rear-Admiral ROWAN to be Vice-Admiral, the discussion being principally as to what the status of Vice-Admiral PORTER would be in case of its confirmation. Incidentally the claims and merits of PORTER were debated at great length.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made today: SILAS A. STRICKLAND, of Nebraska, as Governor of Utah Territory. JOSHUA ARMITAGE, Indian Agent for the Blackfeet and neighboring tribes. WM. O. GOODLOE, Pension Agent at Lexington, Ky.

The San Domingo Expedition—The Frigate Tennessee to Sail from New-York Direct to San Domingo on Monday Next.

Contrary to expectations the frigate *Tennessee* was not ready yesterday to leave the Navy-yard to proceed to an anchorage off the Battery to take on board her powder. In the afternoon, however, an official board of officers inspected the frigate throughout, and pronounced her in every way properly fitted out and equipped for sea. The engines of the ship have been tried at the dock for twenty-four hours and found to work smoothly and satisfactorily, considering everything. With eight boilers under a full pressure of steam, it is expected that the engines can be made to work up to thirty revolutions a minute, which ought to give a speed to the ship, under favorable circumstances, of from eight to nine knots an hour. Under sail and steam the ship is expected to perform wonders, or at least to knock off twelve to fourteen knots an hour. It will require six to eight days for the *Tennessee* to sail from New-York to Samana Bay, under favorable circumstances. The proposed visit of the ship to Hampton Roads has been relinquished, in consequence of the loss of time involved in a trip out of a direct course to San Domingo. As now contemplated, the ship will sail from this port with the Commissioners on Monday next, and will make a straight wake for the island. The Commissioners are expected here from Washington, Sunday morning, and will be on board the *Tennessee* before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, ready to pack their baggage away before the ship feels the heavy swells of the Atlantic. The ship will undoubtedly drop down to an anchorage off Ellis Island, today, to take her powder on board. Yesterday, the powder-boat was unable to reach the island in consequence of the masses of ice surrounding it. Another effort will be made this morning, with tugs, &c., and it is confidently hoped that it will be successful. The *Tennessee* must have her ammunition some way or other before she leaves. She cannot well go to sea without it. No one doubts, however, that she will be quite ready to sail on Monday next, "everything in ship-shape and in Boston fashion." A swarm of civilians are to accompany the Commission in various capacities, and many of them will be obliged to essay the perilous feat of lodging in a swinging hammock.

Telegraph Cables to Penang, Singapore, and Java—Rates.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Cable communication has been completed to Penang, Singapore, and Java. The rates from London, for messages of twenty words or less, are as follows:

Penang	$96 75
Singapore	30 75
Java	……
Batavia and Welter Vreden	36 25
West of Samarang	36 50
East of Samarang	37 00

Half of these rates for each additional ten or fraction of ten words.

ALBANY.

City Railroad Bills—Wharfage Fees—Westchester Boulevards—More Croton for Tweed's Punches—Declining to Serve on Hitchman's Committees—Increasing Pay of Policemen—The Troubles of Erie—Recruits for the Lobby—Appointments by the Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871.

Mr. O'NEILL, of New-York, presented a bill forbidding any railroad company in the City from stopping a car to take in passengers after all the seats are occupied, and compelling them to display a sign inscribed "all full" at all times when the seats are all occupied. The bill also forbids them to charge more than five cents fare below Sixty-fifth-street, and requires them to run cars as often as once a minute. Suits for violation of the act are to be brought by the Attorney of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," one half of the fines to go to the treasury of said Society and the other half to the City. It is substantially the same bill that was introduced here in 1864 and defeated by a large majority. It was declared by its opponents at that time to be a bill to compel every man to walk home when he most desired to ride—viz., in inclement weather—as it would be utterly impossible for the cars, even though running every minute, to furnish seats to all who want them in such weather. It is claimed by the New-York horse railroad companies, that not one of them is paying dividends at the present except the Third-avenue, which clears a quarter of a cent on each passenger. They say they will all be forced into bankruptcy unless they get relief from the present Legislature, and they are clamoring for a law which shall allow them to go back to the old price of six cents fare. They say that the expense of running their cars is at least one-third more than before the war, when they were limited to five cents. If they substantiate these assertions, as they say they can and will they will upset what they claim is a popular delusion, that the City railroads are mines of wealth to their stockholders. A compromise is talked of by which companies shall be authorized to run "palace" or "drawing-room" cars with increased fare for such as choose to ride in them. Senator GENET led off in this scheme by introducing a bill today allowing the Third-avenue Railroad Company to contract with ROBERT SQUIRES and his associates for the privilege of running palace-cars over their road, and to charge not exceeding ten cents additional to the legal fare. The bill provides, however, that the Company shall run the same number of ordinary cars as heretofore, and at the same rates.

RATES OF WHARFAGE.

Mr. GOODRICH, of Brooklyn, introduce a bill amending the act of 1869, relative to the rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn, so as to reduce the rates on canal-boats and grain elevators to the same figures they were by the original act of 1860, to which that of 1869 was an amendment.

THE WESTCHESTER BOULEVARDS.

Mr. HUSTED introduced a bill compelling the swindling "Boulevard Commissioners" with which Westchester County has been afflicted by the last two Legislatures, to show up their accounts. The bill requires the Commissioners to present detailed reports of all their expenditures to the Supervisors of the various towns through which the boulevards pass.

TWEED'S FRESH-WATER LAKES.

The bill for increasing the supply of Croton, noticed by Senator TWEED last week, was presented by him today. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, one from Putnam County, one from Westchester, and one from New-York, who are authorized to take possession of any lands they see fit in those counties from which they can secure an additional supply of water for the City of New-York, and if they are unable to agree with the owners on the price to be paid therefor, then the same is to be decided by the Special Term Judge of the Supreme Court. After the purchase is completed, the Controller is to issue lands for the payment thereof, entitled "additional Croton water lands," at the usual rate of interest.

DECLITHE NES HONOR.

W. C. GOODRICH, of Brooklyn, arose to a question of privilege, and asked to be excused from serving on the two Committees to which he was assigned by the Speaker. GOODRICH is one of the ablest lawyers, best speakers and most gentlemanly men in the Assembly, but Speaker HITCHMAN, in making up his Committees, could find no better place for him than on "Indian Affairs" and "Petitions of Aliens"—the two most useless Committees in the House. This comes of has refused to go into the Ring that has been formed here between certain leading Democrats and Republicans, of which I shall have more to say hereafter. If Mr. GOODRICH had been flunkey enough to pay his respects to PETER B. SWEENY, as he was advised to do, he would have got on a leading committee. But he is satisfied as it is—much better satisfied than many Democratic members are, or than the "Ring" aforesaid will be before the end of the session. There being no objection to Mr. GOODRICH's request, the Speaker said he would be excused from serving on the Committee.

WANT MORE PAY.

Mr. JACOBS, of Kings, received a petition signed by fifteen thousand tax-payers of Brooklyn, asking for an increase in the pay of policemen in that city from $1,000 per annum to $1,200, the same as in New-York and in Brooklyn under the Metropolitan Police law. Senator MURPHY, it is said, will oppose it.

ERIE ON THE ALERT.

JAY GOULD has sent up his agent, CRONCH, to do a little preliminary skirmishing around the Legislature, and estimate the cost of prolonging the reign of JIM. FISK for another year. As yet no movement has been made for the repeal of the Directors' act of 1869. The Governor was silent on the subject in his message, and if the Legislature can be induced to maintain the same silence, the "great scandal of the period" may escape another ventilation. FISK and GOULD would gladly be assessed half a million a year to "pay the board bills" of members if they would only let Erie alone, but such a thing isn't possible as long as one honest man remains in the Legislature, and it will doubtless grieve those gentlemen to learn that Mr. GOODRICH is preparing a bill to repeal the law that continues them in possession of their plunder.

RECRUITS FOR THE THIRD HOUSE.

The lobby has received a large number of recruits this weeks. HANK SMITH is here, and is said to have taken rooms at the Delavan for the Winter. No one appears to know what he is after except himself, and he won't tell. D. D. CONOVER also came up last night, and expressed great anxiety on his arrival to know who composed the Committee on Railroads. E. D. BARBER has been on the ground from the start and counts his "clients" by the dozen where other lobbyists count one. VAN VECHTER has not put in an appearance this week, and is supposed to be looking up customers in New-York. JONES is around, as usual, and ready for any virtuous job that may be entrusted to his charge. The lesser lights of the lobby, of whom there are a dozen or more, move about like shadows, waiting, like Micawber, foe something to "turn up."

AN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate held its first Executive Session today, and confirmed the nomination by the Governor of SAMUEL W. JOHNSON for Commissary-General and Chief of Ordnance, LOUIS LOCHMANN as Port Warden, RICHARD SCHELL for Quarantine Commissioner, N. J. WATERBURY Commissioner to Revise the Statutes, and HIRAM GRAY Commissioner of Appeals. S.

The Private Republican Caucus—Several Questions Considered but Nothing Accomplished—A Letter of Advice.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The Republican members of the Assembly held a private caucus at the Capitol this evening, all being present except two, who are out of town. The caucus was entirely harmonious, but resulted in no definite action. The Twombly case was discussed, and a unity of sentiment expressed as to his right to have his claims to a seat especially determined. The subject of "pairing off" with Democrats was also mooted, but no resolution pledging members for or against it were adopted or proposed. J. Q. GRIDLEY brought up a letter of advice to the caucus from HORACE GREELEY. He advises the Republicans on no account to "pair off" with the opposition until TWOMBLY's case was decided, as though it made any difference to the Republican Party whether one of its members was absent or not, so long as a Democrat was absent too. The Democrats have barely members enough to pass a bill, when all are present, and if a Republican can induce one of them to "pair off," it renders party legislation impossible while the "pairing" continues, whereas a refusal to "pair off" would keep every Democrat in his seat, where he would be available to carry any party job. Mr. GREELEY further advises the Republicans not to vote to increase fare on the City railroads.

LEGISLATURES.

Thanks to Senator Sumner on the Dominican Question Proposed in Massachusetts—The Fishing Seizures—The Schenck Resignation in Ohio—Responsibility for Acts of Drunken Men.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—In the Massachusetts Senate today, a resolution thanking CHARLES SUMNER, on behalf of the Legislature, for his course on the Dominican question, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. In the House, a resolution was referred to the same Committee concerning the seizure of American fishing vessels in Canadian waters.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 12.—The resolution offered in the House asking the Governor whether he had received a notification of the resignation of Hon. R. C. SCHENCK, was laid over one day. A bill was introduced in the House, making the seller of intoxicating liquors responsible for the damage done by intoxicated persons to whom liquor was sold, and releasing the owner of the premises on which the liquor was sold from responsibility; also a bill increasing the salary of the Governor to $5,000, of the Supreme Court Judges to $4,000 each, the Secretary of State to $3,000, and the Attorney-General to $2,500. This bill reduces the salaries of clerks in the various offices, so that, under its provisions, the total amount to be paid to the State officers and clerks will be $3,000 less than at present.

Union League Club Reception.

The ladies' annual reception of this distinguished Club is to be given at the club-house on Thursday evening, the 26th inst., at 9 o'clock. At the reception last year there were upward of 800 members with their wives and daughters, and yet, owing to the spacious character of the house, there was no crowding and no personal discomfort experienced by any one present.

The arrangements of the Committee for the reception this year are being carried out on a very liberal scale. The picture gallery will be filled with choice works of art, and the floral decorations and music will doubtless be very fine. The following are the Committee of Arrangements: S. H. Wales, Richard Butler, E. M. Townsend, John H. Hall, Henry Clews, John F. Kensett and J. Langdon Ward.

Rupture is Now Curable.

This fearful affliction is at last made subservient to man. To become ruptured, and to have to saddle on a truss, was a damper on any one's future prospects, and an incessant burden to the mind. A strap truss, or a half hoop truss, a strong truss, or a weak truss, a radical cure truss, or a radical life truss, was one and the same in effect, all doing more or less injury, all more or less burdensome and unsatisfactory.

This was the sad experience of ruptured persons until Dr. SHERMAN, of No. 697 Broadway, New-York, invented his Hernial Appliance and Compound, the use of which, it is said, cures the most obstinate cases of rupture.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

WHITMAN's Jujube is now the standard remedy for singers, public speakers, and all persons having affections of the throat. Sold at Hudnut's, Herald Building; Caswell, Hazard & Co., 5th-av. and 24th-st.; Ditman & Co.'s, Astor House, and all leading druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

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MARRIED.

FERRY—BENEDICT.—At St. Thomas' Church, Bethel, Conn., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 11, by Rev. Eugene Pattison, Rector of the Parish, assisted by Rev. Storrs Seymour, of Pawtucket, R. I., THEODORE S. FERRY, of New-York to JULIE E., daughter of Orrin Benedict, Esq., of Bethel, Conn.

FISHER—HOWELL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, HORACE B. FISHER, of Boston, to MARIA ADELAIDE, daughter of Charles J. Howell, Esq., of this City.

LEONARD—ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Jr., at the residence of the bride's parents, LEWIS H. LEONARD to Miss LIZZIE D. ROBINSON.

PHELAN—MEGIE.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Charles Hoover, WM. H. PHELAN to JENNIE, daughter of Daniel H. Megie, all of same place.

DIED.

BARNARD.—At Santiago, Chili, Nov. 19, 1870, JOHN A. BARNARD, engineer, in the 31st year of his age, brother of Judges Joseph F. and George G. Barnard.

CLARK.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, KITTIE, daughter of Albert C. and Letitia Clark, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 8 Bank-st., on Sunday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CIVILL.—On the 12th inst., Mr. ANTHONY CIVILL, aged 72 years.

His relatives and friends, also those of his brother, Acton Civill, and the Olive Branch Lodge, I. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 10½ A. M., from the Greene-street M. E. Church, between Broome and Spring sts.

DE WITT.—Jan. 12, 1871, CLINTON, only son of John E. and Naomi H. DeWitt, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 43 east 29th-st., at 12 o'clock, Saturday, Jan. 14.

DRAKE.—At his late residence in this City on Wednesday, Jan. 11, instant, BENJAMIN DRAKE, M. D., in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at St. Paul's Church, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

GRAHAM.—RACHEL BROUWER GRAHAM, only daughter of Henry M. and Mary E. Graham.

Her relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral ceremonies on Friday, 13th, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 59 Jane-st., corner of Hudson.

KELLY.—At his residence, No. 21 Irving-place, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, JAMES KELLY, aged 59 years.

Funeral services at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., near 6th-av., on Friday, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

LONGKING.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, HARRY MILTON, infant son of Thomas A. and Viola N. Longking, aged 15 days.

Funeral Saturday, 14th inst., at 12 M., from their residence, No. 247 East 82d-st.

MANLEY.—Brooklyn, suddenly, on Thursday, the 12th inst., HELEN, wife of John W. Manley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday the 15th inst., from her late residence, No. 377 Pearl-street, new No., Brooklyn, without further notice.

MERRITT.—Suddenly at Tocoi, on the St. John's River, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 4, JOHN J. MERRITT, aged 65 years, 7 months and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Nos. 114 and 116 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, this morning, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MCNAMEE.—At his residence in this City, Wednesday morning, Jan. 11, of pleurisy, THEODORE MCNAMEE, (of late firm of Bowen & McNamee,) in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.

QUINBY.—At Chappaqua, Westchester County, on Wednesday, 11th inst., JOHN H., eldest son of Reuben and Susan Quinby.

Funeral at 11 A. M. on Sunday, 15th inst., at Friends' Meeting-house, Chappaqua. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

TROWARD.—On Thursday, 12th inst., at Hempstead, Long Island, ELIZA TROWARD, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends will meet at No. 448 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 9½ A. M. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

WHEELER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 12, HATTIE L. WHEELER, wife of Billings Wheeler, Jr., and daughter of J. H. Havens, Esq., in the 28th year of her age.

Funeral service at the residence of her father, No. 79 Hanson-place, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WEYMAN.—In London, on Friday, Dec. 23, 1870, RICHARD W. WEYMAN, formerly of this City, and for many years a resident of Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MANAGERS OF THE ROMAN Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New-York, convened on occasion of the death of their late associate, JAMES KELLY, desire to record this simple tribute to his worth and memory.

During the last seventeen years Mr. KELLY has faithfully performed his duty as a member of this Board. Assiduous in attendance, earnest in service, influential in action, he was a useful and a good friend of the orphan.

His motives were kindly and disinterested, his intercourse with his associates pleasant and harmonizing. He was respected and beloved for many public and private virtues. His passing away has called forth expressions of appreciation of his estimable qualities and of regret at his loss, but none can be more sincere and heartfelt than these few words of unaffected grief on the part of his surviving associates; therefore,

Resolved, That the foregoing record be entered on the minutes, and a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Managers attend the funeral of the deceased.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES ON CREATION, by Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, at the New-England Church corner Madison-av. and 41st-st., FRIDAY EVENINGS in January, at 8 o'clock. Jan. 6, *Origin of Man*; Jan. 13, *Special Designs in Nature*; Jan. 20, *Relation of Natural Laws to our Minds*; Jan. 27, *Provisions in Nature for our Highest Culture*. Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door.

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William the Conqueror,
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Richard II.,
Richard III.,
Mary Queen of Scots,
Queen Elizabeth,
Charles I.,
Charles II.,
Josephine,
Maria Antoinette,
Madame Roland,
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* * It was only possible for such a talent as that of Mr. Taylor, who unites to his own important creative power in poetry a deeper and more intimate knowledge of the German language and literature than, probably, is possessed by any other non-German, to furnish a translation of the greatest German poem, which produces an effect scarcely less than that of the original, even upon those readers to whom the original is thoroughly familiar.

* * * * * * * *

Taylor's translation of 'Faust' is the result of a labor undertaken and accomplished with the deepest understanding, the warmest love, and the most unwearied labor; and—when the second and more difficult part of the work is added—will, undoubtedly, take the first rank in the literature of translation, a permanent and beautiful monument of the fraternization in intellect and language of two nearly-related races."—*New-Yorker Demokrat* (German.)

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The notes which Mr. Taylor has appended to the translation, though without any parade of erudition, are ample and sufficient, marked alike by excellent taste and sound common sense. They are less of a scholastic than a popular character, and are valuable as illustrations of many points of literary history, apart from their bearing on the significance of the tragedy. The passages which refer to the connection of different parts of the drama with the biography of Goethe are copious in their details, and possess a peculiar interest."—*New-York Tribune.*

"We take leave of Mr. Taylor's work with the conviction that it is a master-piece of poetical translation. It is, indeed, 'Faust in English,' and the only version of the great German poem which a lover of the original can read with approval and delight. Mr. Taylor is still engaged in revising his translation of the Second Part, which will be ready for publication early in the Spring. His great success with the First, and the more widely-known part of the drama, will lead the reading public to look with impatience for the appearance of the second volume."—*New-York Times.*

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POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting will be held at Bleecker Building THIS EVENING at 7½ P. M. All Republicans in favor of the Administration of President Grant are invited to enroll.
JAMES CUMMING, President.
SAMUEL B. LAKE, } Secretaries.
JOHN ROSS, JR., }

THE NINTH CENSUS.

The Forthcoming Preliminary Report—Elaborate and Complete Population Tables—Forward Condition of the Whole Work—A Glance at the Eccentricities of the Preliminary Report of the Eighth Census.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871.

A preliminary report of the ninth census will soon issue from the Census Office. As it will be different in every respect from the preliminary report of the eighth census, a statement of what it will contain, together with some additional information in regard to the publication of the returns of the census reports of 1870, and a brief, retrospective view of the census of 1860, will be interesting. A brief summary of the contents of the forthcoming preliminary report was given recently in the Washington dispatches of the TIMES in the following words:

"The preliminary report will contain three tables. The first table will show the population of the United States by States, exhibiting classes of population for each of nine censuses from 1790 to 1870 inclusive. Table number two will give the population of each State by counties, exhibiting classes of population for nine censuses, as in table one. Table three will give the population of all civil divisions less than counties, viz.: towns, townships, boroughs, incorporated villages, cities and wards of cities, and the proportion of white and colored, native and foreign-born population for three censuses—1850, 1860 and 1870."

The term "preliminary," as applied to the report which this notice refers to, is likely to convey a wrong impression, which must be guarded against. This report is entirely complete as far as it goes, and the tables mentioned will not be reprinted, revised or amended in any subsequent publication. Its form of publication will be uniform with the volumes to follow containing the statistics of agriculture, manufactures, mortality, and miscellaneous statistics. It is not, therefore, what people have been taught to expect in a "preliminary" census report—a dishing up of statistical facts with doubtful estimates, and tawdry essays cribbed from encyclopedias, mixed like certain compounds which boarding-house keepers delight to serve, in a manner to disguise the contents and to create distrust with the whole. It is to be simply the first volume of the authentic published report of the ninth census.

Table one of the report in question gives the population of the States and Territories of the Union, arranged alphabetically for each census, from 1790 to the present time. The classes of population mentioned above are the white, free colored, slave, Indian and Chinese. This table did not appear in the preliminary report of 1860, but in place of it was given the total population of the United States by States and Territories, for the census of 1860 only, and without regard to classes. And these totals were changed in several instances in the final report of inhabitants, made two years subsequent.

Table two, which will give the population by counties for all the censuses, gave only the censuses of 1850 and 1860 in the former report. In respect to the information given there is no change.

Table three is the most extensive of all the population tables, and does not appear on the preliminary report for 1860 at all. It is the same as table three in the volume of inhabitants, published in 1864, in the information contained, except that the distinction of numbers by native and foreign born is substituted for the much less interesting distinction by sexes. Beside native and foreign, the numbers of the white and colored population will be given in columns, and Indians and Chinese in foot-notes. All civil divisions less than counties are given. In States where, as in New-York and the New-England States, these divisions are townships, all the townships are given, all villages and cities and the wards of cities. In Louisiana, all the parishes will be found in the table; and in other States the subdivisions of counties, whether fixed by law or the usage of the locality, by whatever name known, as precincts, boroughs or beats, will be fully given. This table shows side by side, the result for three censuses, while the similar table in the last census report showed only the census of 1860. The preparation of this table has entailed on the Census Office an immense amount of clerical labor.

To show the character of this report, and the great value of the result, a further comparison with the report for 1860 must be made. In the table giving the population of civil divisions less than counties for 1860, a list of towns, or other similar divisions arranged alphabetically, composed one column, and following it in another column was the name of the county in which it was situated. In many of the States not more than one or two towns in each county were given, and a half page or a little more would contain all the towns given for a single State. In the report for 1870 the counties in the States will be arranged alphabetically, and all the subdivisions of the county will be given. These subdivisions, not being stated in the published reports, the manuscript returns of the last census have been examined, and in all the cases where an elimination of the population of a subdivision not in the printed report could be made from them, the result will be given in the same manner as in the census for 1870. The same work has been wrought upon the returns of 1850, and all retrospective statements have been corrected by the original manuscript returns. In some instances totals that have been treated as correct for many decades have been shown to vary considerable from the truth.

But the table of 1860 has been corrected in a more important particular. The printed report for the State of Ohio shall furnish the necessary illustrations, after illumination by the manuscript returns. Under the head of "Cities, Towns, &c.," Ashtabula is shown to contain a population of 1,418. Now, Ashtabula is a township, and in it is a village of the same name. A person not able to judge of the probabilities by reason of acquaintance with the place, could not tell whether 1,418 was the population of the township including the village, of the village excluding the township beside, or of the township exclusive of the village contained in it; for, strange as it seems, these three cases constantly occur, and frequently on the same page, without any distinguishing mark. In Ashtabula, 1,418 was the population of the village, the whole town, as shown by the manuscript, containing 2,740. Athens has opposite to it 2,807, which, by examining the manuscript again, is found to have been the township and village inclusive, the village containing 1,316, and the township 1,491. Conneaut furnishes an example of the last-named kind, and the population of 1,952 put down for it was the township excluding the village, which the manuscript returns showed to be 964, making for township and village together, 2,916. The amount of labor necessary to go through the 760 volumes, averaging 1,000 or 1,100 pages, 13 by 18 inches, into which the returns of inhabitants were bound, for the detection of these errors—not clearly shown even there—cannot be easily appreciated, though it is readily seen to have been immense. They have, however, been hunted out, and the distinctions between towns, cities and villages will be marked by indentations. The forthcoming report will be a quarto volume of about 300 pages, probably, and the matter will be set in what the printers call double measure, that is, with two columns of names to the page. It will be "set" without "leads," and will contain on each page about 160 names of places.

Another fact should not remain unnoticed. The preliminary report of 1860, with all its lack of definite statements, was not published till within a month of two years after the taking of the census was begun. The first report of 1870 is confidently expected within the present month, and it will be delayed only a few hours after a few returns from three or four of the States where extraordinary difficulties have been met; and the most important table it is to contain was not published for 1860 at all till about two years after the preliminary report.

Following the first volume, in a few days, will be the volume of mortality statistics, the scientific direction being assumed by the Surgeon of the Army. In rapid succession is promised the population volume, which will contain the population by age, sex, &c., and such social statistics as pertain to the moral and intellectual condition of the people, as churches, schools, paupers, crime, libraries; and afterward the volume of industry, containing the social statistics pertaining to wealth and industry. The whole work is promised before next December, provided no unforeseen, providential difficulties occur. But the first volume will contain all the facts that will be of general interest. The others will give statistics of economic and scientific value, and mainly of special interest only.

The preliminary report of 1860 ought to receive some further attention. It was an octavo volume of 294 pages. One hundred and nineteen pages were devoted to a report over the signature of the Superintendent, and the remainder to such tables as were given. The first part of the report very properly alludes to the difficulties met, how they were overcome, the machinery of the office, and kindred subjects. The rest of it is made up of essays on all manner of subjects, such as a critical history of the treatment of the deaf and dumb, going back 300 years. The blind, the insane and the idiotic have long essays devoted to them, from reading which one might suppose the Census Office an eleemosynary institution. All these are subjects very properly embraced in the encyclopedias from which they doubtless came. But in a census report they look as if they were decidedly out of place. There is a long paper on the grain aphis. "The Progress of Invention in Threshing Implements" covers ten pages, and in character and style is a fair average of the whole. It begins with the remarkable statement that "some kind of mechanical means for separating grain from the ear appears to have been early contrived." It says that "threshing implements of iron are mentioned by the prophet Amos," and gives a description of the threshing floor of "wealthy Boaz, which has furnished so interesting an illustration of the simplicity of the ancient manners and customs." HESIOD graces the periods with a couplet, and MILTON has been called on to add to the glare of cheap and borrowed finery. There is a great deal of such sublime trash as the following: "Toward the middle of the last century the genius of the mechanic seems to have invaded the domain of rural economy," whatever that may be, "and the threshing floor of clay, the trampling oxen and the flail of the thresher,

'Sweating over his bread,
Before he eats it; the primal curse;
But softened into mercy, made the pledge
Of cheerful days, and nights without a groan,'

it sought to replace by the threshing-machine." "For the dash of the waterfall and the moil of men and brutes, it substituted the Briarean arms and tireless energy of the steam-engine." It is unnecessary to tell the truth about all this, that in youthfulness and tenderness the youngest veal from the country is mature in comparison, and that the yellow covers of the dime magazine could not be induced to enfold it. It is enough that it is wholly out of place in a statistical publication of any kind. The quotations are only made to show what sort of a mouse the two years' labor of the Census Office of 1860 brought forth for the admiration of an expectant people. The tables of the report are scarcely more valuable, from confessed incompleteness, than the essays they follow. The census report of 1870 promises to have quite another character, and unless it measurably fulfills the promise, Congress should next year set about making preparations for the census of 1880, and endeavor to search out the causes of failure in the past, whether the fault of men or officers. But the people will soon be able to judge for themselves, and their verdict cannot be forestalled.

J. E. C.

CHESS-PLAYING.

The Season of 1871—The Proposed Chess Congress—Miscellaneous Notes.

The chess season of 1871 bids fair to be one of more than ordinary interest to the votaries of the game, if we are to judge from the preparations which are in progress. In the first place, the proposition for another Chess Congress, somewhat similar to that of 1857, is meeting with great favor, and from present indications it is likely to be the chess event of 1871. The following circular has been sent to the Secretaries of the chess clubs throughout the United States and the Canadas, as far as their addresses are known:

SIR: At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Chess Club it was resolved that, in consequence of the increasing popularity of chess throughout the country, measures should be taken for the purpose of inaugurating a grand International Chess Congress, to be held in the City of New-York during the coming year; and a committee was subsequently appointed to communicate with other chess clubs in the United States, requesting their aid and assistance in the furtherance of the scheme. It has been estimated that a sum of from $4,000 to $5,000 would be amply sufficient to cover all expenses.

We, therefore, take the liberty of addressing you, with the hope that you will bring the subject to the consideration of the various members of your Club.

Committee—G. H. Mackenzie, F. Perrin, E. Delmar, N. Marache, J. P. Barnett, C. A. Gilberg, F. E. Brenzinger.

All communications should be addressed to

GEORGE H. MACKENZIE,
Café International,
No. 192 Chatham-square, New-York.

Secretaries not receiving the circular will please notify Capt. MACKENZIE as above.

There is no question but what the proposed gathering of chess experts in this City would be an event of interest to every player in the country, and all should do their utmost to promote the success of the project. If a sufficient fund be provided the great players of Europe will come over and take part in the proceedings. In fact there is nothing to prevent the proposed Congress being the chess event of the century.

CHESS IN THE CITIES.

There are now in existence more chess organizations, and resorts for the votaries of the royal game, in and around the Metropolis, than ever known before. For the information of chess-players visiting the City we give below a brief description of the principal chess-rooms in New-York and vicinity.

The most frequented chess-room in New-York is that of the Café International, located at No. 192 Chatham-square, near the Bowery. This place is the resort of the most noted chess-players of the Metropolis, and it is daily the scene of interesting encounters between celebrated chess strategists. Capt. MACKENZIE—the present chess champion of America—is the presiding genius of the place, and he is to be found always ready to enter the lists against any knighty adversary. He is assisted by Major WERNICH, a German player of note. Here, too, MARACHE, PERRIN, DELMAR, RICE, Dr. BARNETT, GILBERG and other celebrated players, are to be occasionally seen, trying conclusions before the mimic battle-field of the chess-table. There are over twenty chess-tables in the Café, and in the reading-room there are all the chess papers of the day kept on file.

The other down-town chess resorts, mostly patronized by the Germans of our population, include the Café Europa, No. 12 Division-street; the Turner Halle Chess-rooms, No. 52 Orchard-street, and Herschell's Chess-rooms, corner of Bowery and Stanton-street. Up-town there is a chess-room at the Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 456 Sixth-avenue; and chess is a recreative feature of the arrangements of the Young Men's Reading-room at Terrace Garden. The most recherché resort of the disciples of CAISSA, of course, are the private rooms of the New-York Chess Club, located at No. 54 East Ninth-street, which are open daily for members and invited guests, which include members of out-of-town chess clubs visiting the City. This Club has been in existence since 1803. Prior to the Chess Congress of 1857 the members were full of life and enterprise, and during the furor for the game which followed the gathering at the Congress, the New-York Club Rooms were the scene of many brilliant contests.

Chess in Brooklyn flourished to a considerable extent last season, the Brooklyn Club having a very enterprising and lively corps of officials. Of late, however, though there is ample material for a first-class organization, there seems to be a lack of harmony in action not calculated to promote the interests of the game in the City of Churches. The Brooklyn Club have rooms at No. 280 Fulton-street, but the attendance of members is not as numerous or influential as last season. In fact there has been a secession movement in the Club which lately culminated in an effort to organize a new chess association, which thus far has not met with the success anticipated. Thus far, however, the new Club have not been able to complete their organization.

There is a German chess club located at No. 43 Meserole-street, Williamsburg, which is flourishing well, but the majority of the Brooklyn chess-players either gather at the Café International, in this City, or assemble at private residences, where chess circles or coteries are formed. Among these private organizations may be named the Fourteenth Regiment Chess Coterie, which meets every Thursday evening. There is also an Esculapian Chess Coterie, composed of several strong players among the medical faculty of Brooklyn.

Jersey City has a chess club which meets twice a week, and there is a private chess coterie in Hoboken, which assembles at the residence of a well-known "Professor" of the game.

Dr. BARNES, a strong player, is at the head of the Paterson Chess Club, and in Elizabeth and at Newark there are amateur chess organizations.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Business was somewhat more active at the Exchange yesterday, (Jan. 12,) and the attendance larger than for some days past. As a rather marked feature, one sale was effected to which the words "by order of the Court" were not prefixed. The following is a detailed report of the day's transactions:

JAMES M. MILLER disposed of two lots adjoining each other, each 25x100, located on the east side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, at $9,500 apiece. M. LEITCHENSTEIN was the buyer, and the price, although not large, was considered very fair.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at an administratrix's sale, sold the premises known as No. 12 Bethune-street, on the north side, between Greenwich and Washington streets. The property comprises a two-story and attic brick house, 15.11x40, together with a lot, 15.11x80. It was purchased by P. H. FROST for $7,450.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, effected the last sale, as follows: Leasehold property, house and lot, No. 506, situated on the north side of Pearl-street, between Centre and Park streets, sold for $3,000 to JAMES S. BARROW, the plaintiff in the action in question. The lease disposed of is from May 11, 1869, having twenty years to run, and covenants of renewal, the ground-rent being $500 per annum. It was stated that the premises are now leased at the rate of $1,200 a year.

In addition to the above sales, the following adjournments of legal transactions were announced: By JAMES M. MILLER, sale of one lot on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue; D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee; adjourned to Jan. 30. By the same auctioneer, the sale of four lots on the south side of Seventieth-street, 195 feet west of Third-avenue, THOS. H. LUDEN, referee; adjourned to Jan. 19. By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, the sale of a tenement-house, and lot on the north side of Thirty-fifth-street, 149 feet 4 inches west of First-avenue, D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee; advertised to take place yesterday; adjourned to the 19th inst. No further business was transacted.

At private sale, the class of property offered is of a desirable description, and large lists are advertised by WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 91 Cedar-street, and by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth-street; TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine, and ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-street, also advertise valuable business property on lease. Transfers through private hands appear at the present time to monopolize the greater share of business, buyers generally seeming to prefer, to carefully inspect the various pieces of property offered by different auctioneers, and having satisfied themselves as to location, price, terms, &c., to make their investments. The only activity in the market reported by brokers, is in this line of business. This state of affairs may, perhaps, be attributed to the season of the year as it is yet too early to make arrangements for the changes incident to the 1st of May. When this demand, however, arises, it is confidently expected that public sales will attract increased attention from those interested in real estate.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Jan. 12.

NEW-YORK.	
By James M. Miller.	
2 lots, adjoining each other, e. s. of 7th-av., 75.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., each 25x100, $9,500 apiece	$19,000
By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.	
Two-story and attic brick house and lot, n. s., No. 12 Bethune-st., about 147 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., house 15.11x40, lot 15.11x80	$7,450
By Roberts & McGuire.	
Leasehold property, house and lot, n. s., No. 506 Pearl-st., between Centre and Park sts., lot 20x about 91, ground rent $500 per annum	$3,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Erasmus-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of late lot No. 6, now an undesignated street, 75x175.3	$7,000
Hall-st., (now Church-st.,) s. w. s., 202 ft. n. w. of Hicks-st., about 25x100	450
Lefferts-place, n. s., 225 ft. e. of Grand-av., 22x140	17,000
McKibben-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	2,850
Pacific-st., n. s., 105.9 ft. w. of Flatbush-av., 20x79	3,450
Pacific-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Troy-av., 20x25	900
Kush-st. and Wythe-av., n. w. corner, 90x24.8, b. and l., foreclosure	10,300
Rush-st. and Myrtle-av., n. w. corner, 90x24.8	14,000
Skillman-st., e. s., 89 ft. n. of Dekalb-av., 19x100, husband to wife	Nom.
Spencer-st., e. s., 290 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100, (foreclosure)	2,500
Steuben-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	200
Warren-st., n. s., 353.6 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 17x100, (foreclosure)	2,800
Atlantic-av., n. s., 215.5 ft. w. of Schenectady-av., 56x80.1	2,000
Dekalb-av., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100, h. and l.	8,000
Dekalb-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 50x100	5,000
Division-av., n. s., 20.2 ft. w. of 7th-st., 20.2x70	4,400
Hudson-av., w. s., 296.9 ft. s. of Concord-st., 21x100, husband to wife	4,000
Meeker-av., s. s., 76.2 ft. w. of Morgan-av., 20x82.1	575
Schenectady-av., e. s., 87 ft. n. of Dean-st., 20.2x100	700
Stuyvesant-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Hancock-st., 100x100	6,500
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Morrisania.	
Boston road, s. e. s., 25 ft. n. e. of Rose-st., 25x100	$3,000
Mamaroneck.	
Lots Nos. 1 and 2, first subd. of Grand Park	$4,000
Ossining.	
Clinton-av. and Tompkins, s. e. corner, 50x148	$1,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Quitman-st., w. s., 257 ft. from Waverly-place, 25x100	$750
Shipman-st., e. s., 250 ft. s. of William-st., 91.10x157.1	9,000
Broad-st., w. s., ¼ of P. Jacobus' property, 21.6 ft. front	10,000
Lafayette and Jackson sts., n. e. corner, 27.8x100	1,350
Belleville.	
Isaac-st., e. s., adjoining Newark and Rahway R. R., 30x101	$2,000
East Orange.	
Burnett and Orange sts., n. w. corner, 438x161.8	$22,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.: West 22d-st., 4-story and attic e. b. bk., $15,500; West 24th-st., 3-story and attic h. s. bk., $18,000; West 48th-st., 3-story and attic h. s. bk., $20,500; West 52d-st., 4-story and attic h. b. s., $36,000; Madison-av., 4-story and attic h. s. b. s., $55,000; Lexington-av., 4-story and attic h. s. b. s., $32,000; East 32d-st., 3-story and attic h. s. bk., $13,500.

FOR SALE—ON MORTON-ST., HOUSE AND lot; lot 24x96, with three-story and basement brick house, 20x40, and extension 25 feet, with modern improvements and in perfect order; also, building on rear of lot, three story, 15x20; a desirable property. For particulars apply to L. P. STEPHENS, No. 58 Wall-st., office Rutgers Insurance Company.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone modern house; 20.10 by 60; lot 100 feet; 16th-st. near 5th-av.; price very low; also, a printed list of dwellings and stores.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 91 CEDAR-ST., CORNER BROADWAY.—WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON offer a large number of first-class dwellings at prices to suit; also, valuable lots on 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 80TH-ST.—A fine corner plot of lots for sale very cheap; terms easy; also, desirable plots and single lots, below and fronting the Park, and on adjacent streets.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BUSINESS CORNER PROPERTY north-west corner Canal and Mercer sts., 43 feet frontage on Canal-st. Splendid location for banking or wholesale purposes.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT THE LOW PRICE OF $10,000—In East 9th-st., three-story and basement brick house, lot 20x½ block; will pay good percentage on the investment. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., first-class full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, elegantly furnished; immediate possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

SIXTH-AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.—For sale, the most prominent corner store on the avenue, always sure to command a high rent. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A DESIRABLE three-story high-stoop house, 20x50x100, 41st-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A MODERN FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop complete brown-stone dwelling, for sale low; possession; 39th-st. near 5th-av.; 21.6 by 65; lot, 100 feet. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, OR EXCHANGE for good house in New-York, Brooklyn, or Newark, N. J., or Yonkers, farm 120 acres, cultivated, barn, dwelling and out-houses; living stream of water, four acres timber, situate in Jersey, near Sommerville, New-Jersey Central Railroad, one hour and a quarter from City; must sell or exchange; possession any time. Call from 10 to 12.
O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE VERY LOW, AND TERMS VERY EASY.—A beautiful two-story house, 14 rooms, well finished; water in kitchen, and 11 acres choice land attached, abundance of fruit of all kinds; very near the depot, Cannon station, 20 minutes' ride from Norwalk, Conn.; perfect gem, and healthy and pleasant. O. H. PIERSON, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 5 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A COUNTRY-HOME IN THE VILLAGE of Flushing, L. I., twenty-five minutes from 34th-st.; house, greenhouse and out-buildings in perfect order; possession immediately; terms of sale very easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., 118 Wall-st.

$5.500—ORANGE, N. J., CLINTON-st., near Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—To lease, on liberal terms, a desirable property on Broadway, near Union-square, together with an L on a side street, being 51 feet front by 102 feet in depth on Broadway, and 24x85 on side street; possession May 1, 1871. Full particulars of
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

A NEW FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT iron-front store, 25 by 75 feet, in Spring-st., not far from Broadway, to lease for $4,750.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

TO LET—BULKHEAD 170 FEET ON HARLEM River with 26 feet on 2d-av. Apply to E. KETCHUM, No. 83 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES
TO
DRY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
NOTIONS,
INSURANCE, BANKERS OR BROKERS,
The extra wide marble building, four stories, 30x100 feet,
S. E. CORNER GRAND-ST. AND BROADWAY,
Now occupied by Singer & Co.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

OFFICE WANTED IN THE VICINITY of the hat trade, near corner of Mercer, Grand, Broome, or Canal sts. $500 a year will be paid. Address S. H. B. CO., No. 27 Mercer-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, ON BROADWAY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 21ST-ST.; ON 4TH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 17TH-ST.; ON CANAL-ST. AND ON WOOSTER AND LAURENS STS., RUNNING THROUGH AND FRONTING ON EACH STREET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., Referee, the following-described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY.—The five four-story stores and lots on the north-east corner of Broadway and 21st-st., Nos. 922, 924, 926, 928 and 930 Broadway, the entire plot having a front on Broadway of over 102 feet.

FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four-story marble and brick house and lot (with stable on the rear) on north-east corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., opposite the Everett House and Union-square, 28 by 115 feet.

CANAL-STREET.—The two stores and lots on the northerly side of Canal-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., Nos. 265 and 267 Canal-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—The eleven three-story and attic brick buildings and lots on the westerly side of Wooster-st., 72 feet 4 inches north of Canal-st., Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 Wooster-st., having a front of 235 feet on Wooster-st.

LAURENS-STREET (or 5th-av. extension.)—The nine four-story brick houses and lots on the easterly side of Laurens-st., in the rear of the lots on Wooster-st., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Laurens-st., making together a front of 172 feet 6 inches on Laurens-st.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years.

Maps may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., or of Lewis L. Delafield, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 49 Exchange-place.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, Vice-President.
CALEB F. COLES, Cashier.
CAPITAL, $3,000,000.
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.
At the annual election for nine directors of this bank, held at the banking-rooms this day, the following-named persons were elected directors for the ensuing year:
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
CHARLES G. LANDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,
NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM D. BISHOP.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was elected President, and Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
Mr. CHARLES E. BOGERT was at the same meeting appointed Assistant Cashier.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.
AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS office Jan. 3, 1871, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
TIMOTHY H. BURGER, MERRITT H. SMITH,
THOMAS MORTON, J. WINDMULLER,
HENRY DAVID, THOS. FESSENDEN,
CHARLES JENKINS, GEORGE TUGNOT,
M. M. VAN BUREN, WM. H. MONTANYE,
J. W. BROWN, JOHN A. BAUSH,
EDWARD SCULLY, JAMES NEEVES,
B. A. MAYEREAU, THOMAS WEBB,
WILLIAM MILES, GEO. C. JEFFERIES,
DANIEL S. SCHANCK, NOAH A. CHILDS,
NELSON SAMMIS, WM. VAN NAME,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, S. S. WYCKOFF,
C. S. PARSONS, ALFRED SCHANCK,
H. BLYDENBURGH, N. P. HENDERSON,
DANIEL D. WHITNEY, JOHN M. BIXBY,
ABRAM WAKEMAN, A. J. BLEAKLEY,
R. G. HATFIELD, NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL, DEXTER E. WILBUR,
I. C. LAWRENCE, DAVID MAHANY,
BERNARD McFEELY, JOHN C. WINANS.
Also, as Inspectors of Election, viz.: JOHN C. WHITNEY, JAMES MILLER and J. F. KENDALL.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN C. WINANS was unanimously re-elected as President.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., 225 miles, to connect south via Montgomery with Mobile and New-Orleans, and north via Greensborough and Danville with Richmond, Va., and at Richmond with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, the Great Trunk line for passengers to and from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$16,000 PER MILE.
Thirty years to run from 1st July, 1870.
Bonds may be registered through transfer agent in New-York.
Interest at the rate of Eight per Cent.
Coupons payable in New-York.
All United States taxes paid by the Company.
A limited amount offered at 84 by
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:
ROBERT P. PERRIN,
JNO. W. MERSEREAU, JOHN N. HAYWARD,
JOSEPH BRITTON, DENTON PEARSALL,
PETER F. RANDOLPH, GEO. W. QUINTARD,
HY. A. POLHAMUS, J. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
STEPHEN HYATT, JAMES M. MOTLEY.
And HIRAM RAYNOR, WILLIAM HIBBARD, HENRY SILBERHORN were duly elected Inspectors of the next annual election.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:
WM. A. THOMSON, D. S. GREGORY,
JESSE HOYT, JOHN M. DAVIES,
H. STURSBERG, S. E. SPROULLS,
PIERRE V. DUFLON, BENJ. C. BOGERT,
P. TILLINGHAST, JOHN G. DAVIS,
R. SEAMAN, of N. Y., HENRY COLLINS.
GEO. M. GROVES,
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM A. THOMSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN G. DAVIS, Esq., Vice-President.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.
The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MUTUAL BANK, NO. 750 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 16th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAN. 3, 1871. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $373,000.

FINANCIAL.
Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

REDEMPTION OF WAR LOAN BONDS.
OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, Jan. 3, 1871.
Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to redeem said Bonds, at par, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on the 1st day of May next. Holders desiring to surrender said Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 25th of March.
By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, JOSEPH BUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS, WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS, HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT, JONA W. ALLEN,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, NAHUM SULLIVAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS, PETER B. SWEENY,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, ANDREW MILLS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER.
HUDSON HOAGLAND, JOHN W. MASURY, JAMES OLWELL were duly elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election.
At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHAS. BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY
FRANKLIN CHANDLER,
MASON THOMSON,
JOHN T. R. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER,
EDWARD A. QUINTARD,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
DAVID M. TURNURE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANKLIN CHANDLER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
M. F. READING, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:
JAMES N. COBB, WILLIAM B. ASTEN,
JOHN Q. JONES, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, GEORGE A. JONES,
ROBERT RAY, WILLIAM H. GUION,
R. LENOX KENNEDY, JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
SANFORD COBB, HENRY MEYER,
PHILIP M. LYDIG.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Jan. 6, 1871.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th to the 18th January, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.
AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the third class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the banking-house, on Jan. 17, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 38 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed on SATURDAY, 14th inst., and opened THURSDAY, 19th inst.
THOS. P. BLADEN, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Gardner Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 110 Bowery, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1871, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN BOWMAN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.
First Mortgage
BONDS
OF THE
Nashville & Decatur R.R.
This Mortgage is for $2,100,000, or only $17,500 per mile on an old and completed road, showing an established business, from local traffic mainly, more than sufficient to pay its interest as it becomes due, with prospects of greatly enlarged receipts from new connections which are now in progress.
The Mortgage was created for the sole purpose of paying a debt due to the State of Tennessee, on terms which would reduce the liability of the road about $800,000.
Of the bonds issued under said Mortgage, $200,000 are held in Escrow to abide settlement of a claim of the United States; $300,000 have been purchased by the parties in interest, and the balance of $1,600,000 are offered for sale on favorable terms—the security, in judgment of the undersigned, being such as to entitle them to perfect confidence.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

Thirty-first Dividend.
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1871.
Stockholders are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at their office in New-York, No. 173 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.
THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual cash Dividend of Six per Cent., in gold, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on and after the 16th inst. Transfer-books are closed until that date.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES NO. 470 AND NO. 93 BROADWAY.
Cash capital ... $200,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1871 ... 226,366 67
Total assets ... [illegible]
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAN. 9, 1871. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, due Jan. 15, 1871, will be paid in gold at this office, free of Government tax, on and after that date.
W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 5, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th instant. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES: NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK; BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. (free of tax) has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A few shares for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January inst., and reopened on the 8th day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., MACON, Ga., Dec. 30, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, has this day been declared payable on and after Jan. 20, 1871, until which date the transfer-books are closed. Stockholders registered in the New-York Agency will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 393 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (6) Six per Cent., payable on the 20th of December, 1870.
FRED V. PRICE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and one half per Cent. on the capital stock and reserve fund, is payable to shareholders on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of tax. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY, DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
JAN. 9, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
A. WILEY, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the New-York and Hughes River Oil Company are hereby notified that a dividend will be paid to them by the Treasurer at No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.
JAN. 12, 1871. J. T. MERRITT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.
HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 135 Broadway.
Cash Capital - - - $2,500,000 00
Assets - - - - - 4,578,008 02
Liabilities - - - - 199,668 7

ABSTRACT OF THE
THIRTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
SHOWING THE
Condition of the Company on the first day of January, 1871.

ASSETS:

Cash, balance in Bank	$174,478 [illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	1,327,815 [illegible]
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	349,200 [illegible]
United States Stocks (market value)	1,390,[illegible]
State and Municipal Stocks and Bonds (market value)	504,350 [illegible]
Bank Stocks (market value)	132,425 [illegible]
Interest due 1st January, 1871	45,358 [illegible]
Balance in hands of Agents	86,789 42
Bills Receivable (for Premiums on Inland Risks, &c.)	[illegible]
Other Property, Miscellaneous Items	32,276 [illegible]
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this office	4,327 [illegible]
Steamer Magnet and Wrecking Apparatus	22,[illegible]
Real estate	1,500 [illegible]
Government stamps on hand	[illegible]
TOTAL	$4,578,008 02

LIABILITIES:

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st January, 1871	$190,[illegible]
Due stockholders on account of 32d and 33d dividends	[illegible]
TOTAL	$199,668 7[illegible]

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on demand, free of Government tax.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 78 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT THE rate of Six per Cent. per annum has been ordered to be paid by the Trustees on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 upward, on and after Jan. 16, 1871.
Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1871.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open every day from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 14, 1871.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 14th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 20th day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares, registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building.) A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND. The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
JAN. 6, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of F. D. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. D. COBB,
DANIEL COBB,
M. F. HAZEN,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business at the same place, under the same firm name, F. D. COBB & CO.
F. D. COBB,
CHARLES A. LAMBARD.
No. 19 BROAD-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business at No. 19 Broad-st.
M. F. HAZEN.
JAN. 2, 1871.

NOTICE.
Mr. G. H. REDMOND will sign the name of our firm by procuration.
DENNISTOUN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.

NOTICE.
The firm of G. H. & H. REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be carried on by Mr. H. REDMOND, at No. 4 Hanover-st., under his own name.
G. H. & H. REDMOND.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
OFFICE OF RANDALL & WIERUM, No. 52 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of RANDALL & WIERUM, for the transaction of a general Brokerage business in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Governments, Stocks and other securities.
CHARLES K. RANDALL,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges,
OTTO C. WIERUM.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of HENRY W. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business will be attended to by the undersigned, who will continue business at No. 6 South-st.
HENRY W. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE FIRM OF HAYWARD & COLEMAN is dissolved.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1870.

HARDWARE.

COOPERS' TOOLS.
EMPORIUM FOR COOPERS' TOOLS AND TRUSS HOOPS,
FOR DOMESTIC, CUBAN OR WEST INDIA TRADE, AT
CHARLES S. LITTLE'S HARDWARE-STORE,
NO. 59 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Catalogues presented on application.

ICE TOOLS.
A complete assortment of PLOWS, CUTTERS, MARKERS, SAWS, HATCHETS, HOOKS, TONGS, &c., at
CHARLES S. LITTLE'S
Hardware-store,
No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.
Catalogues presented on application.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND cloak establishment, with fixtures and stock, having the best class of customers and paying a handsome profit; lease of premises given. Address Box No. 2,159 Post-office.

$2.500 WANTED—IN A MANUFACtory for three months; money secured by machinery and patents; large interest in the business will be given. Address ALEX. OSTRANDER, Esq., No. 23 Park-row.

RARE CHANCE—FOR ONE OR TWO young men with a few thousand dollars to commence the hardware business, as the advertiser would sell (account of sickness) on very advantageous terms. Address HARDWARE, Post-office, Box No. 4,469.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 39,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD TABLES and combination cushions can only be bought at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, No. 40 Vesey-st., at $250, $275 and $300, complete. Private houses furnished.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11
Calabria, Thursd.. Jan. 12
Abyssinia, Weds.. Jan. 18 via Halifax.
Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2
China, Wednesday, Feb. 8
Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING 18th January, will call at Halifax.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20 gold.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Jan. 14, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia....Sat., Jan. 14	Britannia...Wed., Jan. 18
India.........Sat., Jan. 21	Iowa.........Wed., Jan. 25
Columbia.....Sat., Jan. 27	Tyrian.......Wed., Feb. 8
Europa.......Sat., Feb. 4	Britannia...Wed., Feb. 22
Caledonia....Sat., Feb. 11	Iowa.........Wed., Mar. 8
Anglia.......Sat., Feb. 18	Tyrian.......Wed., Mar. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Jan. 28, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.............Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN...........Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
VILLE DE PARIS............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON...............SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170, according to the location of berth.
Steerage. $60.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 20. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Jan. 19
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau).Jan. 26
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS...........Feb. 2
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips............Wednesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Phillips............Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Feb. 17
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 19, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.

The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.

The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 948 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, draws about 16 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.

In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.

Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—10,000 PAIRS ASSORTED skates, all sizes and kinds; 600 dozen ladies' patent garters, 10 dozen patent mops, 300 dozen bitt braces, 100 dozen hame fasteners.

WALDRON & COOKE will sell the above THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 108 Liberty-st.

ON SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, removed from residences and stores, consisting of parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Will be sold at public auction, on Jan. 14, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 261 Pearl-st., a lot of bar fixtures, to satisfy chattel mortgage made by C. Pidgeon to Wm. Hastings. CULVER & WRIGHT,
Attorneys for owner of mortgage.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock, within their store—
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
5 cases Naples Chestnuts.
32 barrels Patrus Currants.
25 cases Preserved Ginger.
80 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, landing.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing and French fluting; can do up all kinds of fine washing in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; is an excellent baker; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; unexceptionable City reference; inquire in the drug-store. Call at No. 166 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid; can furnish the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; is a good plain seamstress. Call or address for two days, G. M., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A LADY'S-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS' situation; excellent seamstress; cut and fit; operate on machines; dress-maker, and everything in the line of waiting on ladies, or nurse; very best City testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, A situation; she understands meats, game, bone and lard, soups of all kinds; pastry, jellies, creams, side dishes of all kinds, &c.; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A neat, industrious, competent woman; very well recommended from her last place; no washing; wages expected, $20. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT, WELL recommended girl, a situation as waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid, in a small private family. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ORDINARY COOK, washer and ironer, a situation in a private family; has good City references; wages moderate. Apply at the French Office, 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL FROM the South a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to make herself useful at anything. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBER-work and assist with washing; well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 220 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as laundress in a private family; can give good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 72 East 53d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 123 West 15th-st., in rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as plain cook and assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 244 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting, and fitting; is a good operator on Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; no objection to the care of growing children; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 628 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 340 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family, or to take care of children; is a good plain sewer, and can operate; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at 261 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby, and bring it up on bottle if required; is an excellent seamstress; has best City references. Call at No. 54 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small, private family to do general house-work, or would do chamber-work and waiting; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; has four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 359 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; the very best of City references. Call at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take sewing by the day. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 232 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED chamber-maid and good sewer; or as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at or address No. 40 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse or chamber-maid; no objection to assist with the waiting; best City references from last place. Call at No. 346 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION IN a small family to do general house-work or chamber-work; good references. Call at 155 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man of long experience; is strictly temperate and obliging; first-class City reference from his last and former employers. Address A. B., No. 1,252 Broadway and 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; best City reference from last place; perfectly understands his business. Call or address R. M., No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

WANTED.—A COLORED MAN IN POOR circumstances would like to get some work to do; can make himself generally useful; City or country; reference. Call or address THOMAS, 155 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a competent Frenchman, who speaks English perfectly and has unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 314 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; single; long City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener (single man;) experienced in all branches of horticulture. Address T. SEILBERGER, English Neighborhood, N. J.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; undoubted testimonials. Address R. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE COUTURIERE FRANCAISE de premier ordre, faisant à perfection les robes, robes de bal, manteaux, et toutes sortes de vêtements pour dames, désirerait entrer dans une famille pour n'y travailler que de son metier. S'adresser au Bureau Français, No. 405 5me-av.

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE, D'UNE bonne éducation, sachant très bien travailler, désire entrer dans une famille pour s'occuper des enfants, munie de bon renseignement. S'adresser S. A., No. 65 Irving-place.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE parlant très bien l'Italien, désire trouver une famille pour voyager. S'adresser L. L., 218 30me rue.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 368 6th-av. Booth's Theatre.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, deposited on or before July 20 and Oct. 20, 1870. Also, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND of 1 per cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, deposited before Aug. 1, 1869.

If not withdrawn, interest will be credited the account and draw interest from Jan. 1, same as a deposit of money.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before 20th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most Banks, but may return an income promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions, associations, &c.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Laight.

The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT, (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.

If the interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit.

ASSETS, $8,284,245 05.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

EAST RIVER Savings Institution,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1871. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York,
Is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from Jan. 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
FREE OF UNITED STATES DEPOSIT TAX.

ASSETS (principally invested in United States bonds and New-York City bonds and mortgages,) December, 1870.........$2,907,762 92
DEPOSITS—Inc. accrued interest to date, December, 1870.........2,714,000 00
Surplus over all liabilities.........$193,762 92

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1871.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

1,146 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account and draw interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Bank will be open after the 1st of February next for receiving and paying deposits every day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Mondays, when the Bank will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening. By order of the Board of Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 16th of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required on and after the 16th inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum.

Also, an EXTRA INTEREST of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.
GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 16th day of January, 1871.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before January 10, 1871 will draw interest from the first. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BULL, Pres.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made after Jan. 20 draw interest from Feb. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ELIZA HAYLOCK, (FORMERLY COOPER,) deceased.—In Chancery: "Wicks vs. Maynard."—Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in the above cause on the 12th day of November, 1870, any person or persons claiming to be heir at law or heirs at law of Eliza Haylock, (formerly Eliza Cooper, spinster,) late of Tottenham, in the County of Middlesex, England, deceased, (who died on the 5th day of March, 1870, and who was a grand-daughter of Thomas Cooper, late of Binstead, near Alton, in the County of Hants, England, deceased,) are, by their solicitors, on or before the 1st day of May, 1871, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Stuart, No. 12 Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, in the said County of Middlesex, England; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Monday, the 8th day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1870. ROBT. W. PEAKE, Chief Clerk.
POOLE & HUGHES, Solicitors, No. 9, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 18th-st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, with private table, consisting of parlor, large bedroom and dressing-room, in an old-established house. None but those of the highest respectability need apply to SYPHER & CO., No. 557 Broadway.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, on second floor, to rent, with board; vacated by party leaving for California unexpectedly; references exchanged.

SECOND FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND WELL furnished, with or without private table; everything strictly first-class; references exchanged. No. 53 West 33d-st.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class; reference exchanged; French cooking.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor to let, with fine rooms above, en suite or singly, with or without private table; terms moderate.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, NEXT TO Coleman House—Furnished rooms to let; a front room to let suitable for two; grate fire; also, a large hall room.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—A NICELY-furnished large front room on second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location desirable; references required.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE, TWO doors from Broadway; a nicely furnished hall bedroom suitable for single gentleman; rent $2 per week.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM, WITH BEDroom attached, with or without partial board; southern exposure. Inquire at No. 23 East 17th-st.

A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM, WITH fire, with or without board. No. 72 Barrow-st.; terms reasonable.

PROPOSALS.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 23, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Jan. thirty-first, (31st,) 1871, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY, INDIAN AND GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES, during the year commencing April first, (1st,) 1871, and ending March 31, 1872, on the following route:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2.)

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado, (either north or south of the said railway,) in the Territory of New-Mexico, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97°; also from any intermediate points on the routes above mentioned to the posts and places above mentioned.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first, (1st,) 1871.

The weight to be transported will not *exceed* 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, *and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of* $3,000, (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned,) as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1871, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting points of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks, and the information mentioned below, can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, New-Mexico.

Blanks for proposals, and information as to requirements and qualifications of bidders, will be furnished on application.

Bidders are requested to send for copy of form of contract, and information as to requirements, as they contain new provisions for the protection of the interests of the Government.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Missouri.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 21st inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
1,200 Pea Jackets.
2,300 pairs Cloth Trousers,
Naval Standard.

Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, New-York, for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed 60 days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 29, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (FORM FURNISHED by me,) in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, for building a Superintendent's Lodge of Stone, at the National Cemetery, near Yorktown, Va., according to plans and specifications which will be furnished from this office on application by those desiring to bid. Separate bids for building this Lodge of Brick are also invited, plans and specifications for which will also be furnished from this office on application.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned. A copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET MONUMENTS.
TOWN SURVEY COMMISSION OF KINGS COUNTY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Survey, No. 346 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, until Feb. 1, for the delivery of Granite Street Monuments, not exceeding 4,500 in all, as may be directed, three feet six inches long, with seven-inch square heads, to be delivered as required, for location on the public roads of New-Utrecht, Gravesend, Flatbush and Flatlands, according to the specifications on file in said office. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal received.

JNO. L. RYDER,
Secretary Town Survey Commission.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

UPRIGHT PIANOS,—THE SMALLEST piano made; powerful tone, fine action; warranted to stand in tune better than the best square pianos. On view at STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S, No. 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A NEW KIND OF PARLOR ORGAN—The most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Call and see or send for circulars.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

MILLINERY.

FURS, HALF PRICE.—SABLE, MINK, Ermine, Seal-skin, Alaska Sable, and all kinds. Children's furs and cloaks, $10, worth $30. Bonnets and ladies' Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Save this.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
FRIDAY, Jan. 13.
LES BRIGANDS.
Fiorella.......Act 1st.......Mlle. LEA SILLY
Fiorella.......Act 2d.......Mlle. AIMEE
Fiorella.......Act 3d. Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
Fragoletto.......Mlle. ELISE PERSINI
Falsacappa.......M. GAUSINS
FOUR PRIME DONNE
IN THE SAME CAST.
Saturday Matinee—LE GRANDE DUCHESSE.
La Duchesse.......Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
BARBE BLEUE.
MONDAY, Jan. 16—Will be produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, &c., Offenbach's charming opera.
LA PERICHOLE.
La Perichole.......Mlle. AIMEE
Piquillo.......M. GAUSINS
THIRD NINTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WILLIAM DUTTON
IN GRACEFUL HORSEMANSHIP.
CINDERELLA.
LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP.
ACCOMPLISHED FEATS BY THE LEADING STARS OF THE ARENA.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL BALL

OF THE
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
AT
IRVING HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1871.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS,
admitting gentleman and two ladies.
The floor will be under the management of Prof. JOHN A. MACPHERSON.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION under the auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William R. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, now under the management of Mrs. Judge Charles P. Daly, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 581 Broadway, as soon as the lists are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.

200 PRIZES VALUED AT $8,000.
ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.

Among the prizes are 1 5-stone Diamond Ring, 1¼ karats; 1 fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch, with 18-karat Geneva Leontine, in velvet casket; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring, about 1¼ karat; $100 in Greenbacks; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin, about 1¼ karat; 1 fine Diamond and Enameled Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1-3 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring; Lady's Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Watch; 1 5-stone Diamond Ring, elaborately set; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; 1 very fine 3-stone Diamond Ring; $150 in Greenbacks; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; very brilliant Solitaire Diamond Ring; Diamond and Enamel Ladies' Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring; Ladies' Diamond and Emerald Gold Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin: 1 fine Enameled Watch, lady's size; 1 Enameled Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1 Diamond Ring; 50 fine Gold and Enameled Ladies' and Gents' Hunting Watches; Gold, Jet, Onyx, Carbuncle and Coral Sets; Pins and Ear-rings; Gold Chains for Ladies and Gents; Bracelets, Seal Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 581 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.

We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.

J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Fourth Winter Exhibition, including the SUPERB COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS recently brought from Europe by Mr. Derby, and never before exhibited in this country. Open every day and evening.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, open day and evening for practical instruction in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Three private desks vacant. Terms reasonable.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

(176TH-ST.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French the language of the school. Thorough English, German and scientific courses. Circulars—Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Leroy's drug-store, No. 21 East 16th-st., and G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTE, NO. 859, 6TH-AV.—English branches, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics carefully taught; an earnest working school. Boys kindly but firmly dealt with; nine teachers employed. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

$2 50—**WRITING 24 LESSONS.**—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, all English branches, Languages, $5 each. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery, always in session. Ladies' department.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1870.
WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER,
WILLIAM E. CHISOLM,
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON,
o14-1aw6mF* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1870.
JAMES N. POTTER, EDWARD R. JONES, } Executors.
au18-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. McKINNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September 1870.
BERNARD McFEELY, BERNARD McCLOSKEY, } Executors.
s23-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANSFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Post & Poor, No. 82 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of September, 1870.
HUGH CASSIDY, GEORGE H. PECK, } Executors.
s23-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of George R. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM PEET, } Executors, &c.
d2-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Old-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1870.
GEORGE W. STANTON, Jr., Executor.
d30-1aw6mF*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager.............Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
THIS EVENING
AS
RIP VAN WINKLE.
LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 14,
with the company, costumes, &c., from
BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Box-sheet open. Seats secured at the Academy or at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

THIS and EVERY EVENING,
EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in Bulwer's historical play of
RICHELIEU,
produced in a very superior manner, with the addition to the regular company of
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
who has been specially engaged.

FIRST MATINEE OF
RICHELIEU
On SATURDAY, Jan. 14, at 1½ o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 14,
Robson's romantic drama of
LOVE AND LOYALTY,
With
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
As EDWARD MARSTON
(For the first time in New-York.)
Mr. E. W. SHERIDAN....as....LORD VERNEY
Mr. A. W. FENNO........as...MASTER VERMONT
Mr. R. PATEMAN.........as..Master WILDERPATE
Mr. A. PITOU...........as..............FENTON
Mr. N. DECKER..........as............GAMWELL
Mr. HOWSON.............as............ANTHONY
Miss TERESA SELDEN....as..............JULIET
(Her first appearance at this theatre.)
Miss BELLA PATEMAN....as.............MARGARET

Both plays will be carefully presented with NEW SCENERY, by CHAS. WITHAM and MINARD LEWIS; COSTUMES by JOYCE, FURNITURE by DEUEL, MACHINERY by DUNNE and assistants; MUSIC by MOLLENHAUER.
Under the stage direction of
MR. D. W. WALLER.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT, CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE BENEVOLENT FUND OF
THE ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY,
on which occasion the following eminent vocal and instrumental artists will appear:
Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Soprano.
Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Piano.
Mr. A. TOULMIN, Harp.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organ.
In a grand miscellaneous programme and choice selections of "The Songs and Ballads of the Welsh Bards."
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Conductor.
Tickets of admission, $1. (No reservation of seats.) Can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; the Theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Brentano's, Union-square; all the principal music-stores, and of the members of the Society.

POPULAR CONCERTS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
Mme. VARIAN HOFFMAN,
Mlle. FERNANDA TEDESKA,
Miss LINA BUCKHARDT,
Mr. CHARLES WARNER,
ANTONIO L. MORA.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

Miss MARIE KREBS' FIRST PIANO-FORTE RECITAL will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 14, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Season tickets, $4 each; single tickets, $1 50. For sale at J. Schubert & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

UNEXCELLED—UNEQUALED. Without exception, the finest and most costly collection of paintings, ever exhibited in this country, is the "Derby Collection," now on view at the Exhibition of the National Academy of Design. Open day and evening.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING FOR SMALL CHILDREN.
OLD LOCATION,
No. 64 West 34th-st.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY IN DANCING.—
OLD LOCATION,
No. 64 West 34th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IMOGENE WALTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Imogene Walton, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the City of New-York, at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in said district, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 2,717.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of the BEAVER BROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 152 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 3d day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, for the purposes specified in section 28 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1871.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
No. 315 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP OPPER and MOSES WALLACH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Philip Opper and Moses Wallach, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of January, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and second and third meetings of said creditors, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of said act, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1870. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
d30-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALDO E. HASKINS, (trading under the firm name of Haskins & Co.,) bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Waldo E. Haskins, (trading under the firm name of Haskins & Co.,) of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1871.
WINTHROP E. HILTON, Assignee,
j6-1aw3wF* No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THE ELIZABETHTOWN STEAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—Take notice—That a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt Corporation will be held at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 26th day of January, A. D., 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 39 Albany-st.,) for the purposes mentioned in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A FORTY-HORSE ROOT ENgine in complete order; or will exchange for small engine and boiler. Can be seen at Nos. 20 and 22 Worth-st. D. A. YOUNGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Last nights of
WAR.
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
WAR.
This play, notwithstanding its great success, must be
WITHDRAWN
after this week, in consequence of the production of
VARIOUS NOVELTIES.
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE,
MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 16.
TWO COMEDIES,
to be acted for the
FIRST TIME IN TEN YEARS.
Planche's
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and Boucicault's
USED UP.
THE HEIR AT LAW.
This fine comedy of Coleman's having been represented twice only during the present season, many applications at the box-office have been received for its repetition. Due notice will therefore be given of
ITS NEXT PERFORMANCE.
BOX-BOOK OPEN.

WALLACK'S.

LAST
WAR
MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK
of the
BRILLIANT
LOCAL
COMEDY;
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA MATINEE, SATURDAY at 1½.
*** The success of SARATOGA compels the postponement of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S new play.
*** Seats and boxes secured twelve days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
The GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION of the AGE.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR PLAY OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS, and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR
PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2. The splendid new comedy KIND TO A FAULT, and the glorious burlesque of ALADDIN. Next SATURDAY, complimentary benefit to Miss Edwin.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE LAST GREAT SENSATION.
Farewell nights of the brilliant engagement of
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871,
First production of the entirely new burlesque entitled ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
TODAY AT 2 P. M.
JOHNNY THOMPSON
in ON HAND, or TRUE TO THE LAST.

MARIE SEEBACH, AT THE STADT THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, Goethe's sublime creation, FAUST. SEEBACH in her unique and world-renowned role, MARGUERITE. TO-MORROW—DEBORAH. MONDAY—ROMEO AND JULIET.

FOUR HUNDRED PAINTINGS, Now on exhibition, day and evening, at the National Academy of Design, including the Derby Collection of 150 superb paintings by the first Foreign Masters.

A.—HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

Members of the dramatic profession are hereby respectfully notified that a performance will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, AFTERNOON and EVENING, for the benefit of the widow and children of
THE LATE GEORGE HOLLAND.
Artists who are willing to give their professional services in aid of this project—honoring the memory of the dead comedian and practically benefiting those who were dearest to him in life—are invited to signify the fact without delay, by sending their names to Mr. James Schonberg, at Wallack's Theatre, who will act as stage manager on the occasion of the
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall,
Henry A. Vail,
William A. Seaver,
John A. Duff,
S. Mackenzie Elliot, M.D.,
J. Lester Wallack,
James E. Hayes,
George Wood,
Jas. Fisk, Jr.,
Miss Lina Edwin,
Messrs. Birch, Backus & Bernard,
Alex. Henderson,
William B. Freligh,
Tony Pastor,
Henry Sedley,
A. C. Wheeler,
G. W. Hows,
Whitelaw Reid,
John R. Thompson,
William Winter,
C. W. Tayleure,
William Stuart,
John Brougham,
Bayard Taylor,
Barney Williams,
H. G. Stebbins,
Wm. R. Travers,
Leonard Jerome,
John Hoey,
J. Grau,
J. H. Magonigle,
H. B. Witty,
Dr. S. R. Elliott,
D. C. Kingsland,
Edwin Booth,
Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer,
Augustin Daly,
Mrs. F. B. Conway,
Dan Bryant,
L. B. Lent,
John Gilbert,
Theo. Moss,
William Davidge,
Daniel H. Harkins,
James Lewis,
George L. Fox,
Harry Beckett,
Aug. W. Fenno,
Josh. A. Booth,
L. J. Vincent,
James Schonberg.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING. THE DERBY COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, now on view at the Exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN HALL'S

SECOND LECTURE—"THE PASSIONS."
Association Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.
Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Tract Society, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

REV. A. H. WILLETTS, D. D., WILL give his celebrated lecture on *Sunshine*, in the chapel of Dr. CROSBY'S Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., to-night. The proceeds go to the support of the Mission School, No. 257 Bowery.

MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Northern Dispensary will be held at the Dispensary, (intersection of Christopher-st. and Waverley-place,) on FRIDAY EVENING, (the 13th inst.,) at 7½ o'clock; punctual attendance is requested.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Trains leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches accompany the 11 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Hornellsville, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.,) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., *7:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 6:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Tallmans, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; 1:15, †3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and †6:15 P.M., and Saturdays only †11:45 P.M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, †3:30, 4:15, †4:30, 5:15, and †6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Ag't.
DEC. 22, 1870.

*Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Continued from First Page.

favors to bestow on any Church. We are willing, nay, we are compelled, to take the risks, if any there be, of this entire disconnection between the Church and the State. It is the American policy, and the fundamental law of the Union.

So well satisfied with it has experience taught us as a people to be, that we look with the profoundest sympathy and interest upon every attempt prudently made in other countries to disconnect the Church and the State. We have become convinced that their close connection is thoroughly unfavorable to political equality, popular rights and civil freedom, not to speak of religious liberty. And it is alike our duty and our privilege to give our moral encouragement to all peoples, making any advances in the direction of a permanent divorce between Church and State. When the English Ministry lately disestablished the Church of England in Ireland, favorable as it was to the Roman Catholics of that country, did we withhold, from any want of sympathy with that Church, our congratulations? Should we next year fail to express our profound satisfaction if the Protestant Church of England were disestablished in Great Britain, or the Kirk in Scotland? We have no business to meddle with their affairs; but it is our duty and privilege to congratulate them when they move in a direction which not only accords with our convictions of political justice and progress, but strengthens our position at home. In like manner, when united Italy takes repossession of its territorial and ancestral capital, and says that ecclesiastical and religious connections shall not block the way, or defeat the aim at civil and political self-government and national unity, we send Italy our heartfelt and profound congratulations. We do not stop to inquire what ecclesiastical organization or religious creed is disfavored or disestablished by this step. It might be Protestant, it may be Catholic; it might be heterodox, it may be orthodox. It is the same for us. What we simply recognize is this: A political Church, no matter which, has for generations made it impossible for the Italian people to occupy the capital, which is the natural and traditional centre and symbol of its nationality—the heart of its unity and its true political head. An ecclesiastic has reigned there as a politician. Religion has set itself up over politics, and become itself the politics of a government within a government. This, as Americans, we say, is fatal to the civil and religious freedom of Italy, and be it Pope, Patriarch, Protestant, Archbishop, Grand Llama, or High Priest, we are equally and utterly opposed to it in opinion, although without any right to interfere with it otherwise than by sympathy toward the Italian people, self-moved and sustained in their aspirations to freedom. This is the whole question for us, so far as we can act or propose to act upon public sentiment at home or abroad. We do not propose to deny that there are for the world at large, and especially for the Christian world, two sides to the question. But to American citizens there is but one side. We have no right as American citizens to consider the question as Roman Catholics or as Protestants. Roman Catholicism has the same rights in America as Protestantism, as Judaism—no less and no more. The Roman Catholic Church has a right to use her utmost endeavors as an independent and voluntary organization, by the pulpit and the Press, to build itself up in this country. She may claim the full protection of our laws, so far as they are extended to all other Churches. If she can persuade the people to adopt her creed and policy, she has a perfect right to do it. She has a right freely to express her opinion of Protestantism and to exhibit its weakness and peril and sinfulness, to call it unchristian and immoral if she will, and to prove her words if she can. Protestantism may do the same by her, if she thinks wise, and if her convictions incline, and compel her to this course. Either may properly use whatever moral power it possesses to diminish the importance and influence of the other. But when either Protestants or Catholics attempt to enlist the Government or to subsidize national or State funds in favor of their sectarian or theological or ecclesiastical support, they are violating the spirit and the letter of our National and our State Constitutions. When a devout and excellent class of Protestant citizens lately proposed to have the dogma of Christ's deity, so widely credited and revered by American Christians, made a part of the Constitution of the United States, it was a dangerous and anti-national attempt on the rights of conscience of the Jew and of some Protestant Christian sects, and it deserved the censure and opposition of the American people, without regard to the truth or importance of the dogma itself. When the Catholics, use their political power in the State or the make-weight of parties, to secure large appropriations from the State Government for the support of Roman Catholic schools and charities, they violate the same principle and lay the seeds of future strifes perilous to our political institutions. When Protestants insist that the Bible shall be read in the public schools, they blindly encourage the Catholics to demand a ruinous secession, supported at the public expense from our system of common schools. They force religion into our politics; they attempt a union between Church and State; they unwittingly justify Catholics in demanding their share in the public moneys devoted to education. As Protestants, as Catholics, we have no share in those public moneys. It is only as American citizens that we can claim or properly receive them.

It is not to be assumed that American Catholics have not a right to believe in the union of Church and State—but as American citizens they have no right to demand any national or political attention to their belief. Their Bishops and Archbishops may teach this union from their ecclesiastical chairs. American citizens cannot but hold the opinion as one perilous, and to be met with earnest argument, even while it confines itself to sermons and services, to persuasion and logic; but when it embodies itself in political acts and legislation, it is unconstitutional and treasonable, and to be met with forcible resistance. Acted out, it is a death-blow struck at our civil and religious liberties. It is important to make all candid and fair allowances for the feelings, and what sometimes seems the designs, of Roman Catholics in regard to the institutions and religious liberties of this country. They represent a system which, in the Old World, has never conceded the possible separation of Church and State; a system which teaches the rightful supremacy of the Church over the State; a system which, for centuries, has prevailed in vast kingdoms, and over hundreds of millions of people—not without the concurrence of great and noble men, emperors, sages, statesmen and political philosophers. Nay, it is not to be assumed that in all stages of civilization and everywhere, this union has been a calamity and a mistake. The Church has sometimes been more intelligent, free and democratic than the State. Pontiffs and bishops have been wiser and better than emperors and kings. The priesthood has been more friendly to truth and liberty than the people. It cannot be asserted that Church and State are under all circumstances incapable of marriage, and that the banns are forbidden by nature and humanity. It may be right and politic in other nations to maintain the union for awhile, and unwise in us to discountenance it there. Some of the best and wisest men in England maintain the expediency of the English Establishment on political as well as political grounds. All we need say is that in America we have got beyond it; have abolished it, have forbidden it; are satisfied with the safety and blessedness of the policy of the National Constitution, and are bound and are determined to maintain it. Nothing else suits or can coexist with our democratic institutions. We favor it by sympathy when it arises in other countries, just as we favor Republicanism in South America, in France, in Spain, everywhere; not by urging it, or interfering to support it, but by eagerly encouraging the movements in those and in all countries that spontaneously set up the banner, which honors and copies our own stars and stripes.

But we must not forget that two fundamentally different policies divide the world in respect of government. The policy of self government, which is new, rare and American; and the policy of government by birth, title, merit, power—by hypotheses representing the best, the *aristoi*, who, in the shape of King and Cabinet, nobles and princes, rule the people—not in accordance with their views and wishes, or by their consent, but by the strong hand of the sword. Let us not be so ill-taught in history as to know that this latter policy has been in certain times a wholesome though painful necessity, and, perhaps, continues to be so still in certain countries. Now, where this policy obtains and can justify itself by necessity, it is perfectly intelligible that the State should desire the countenance and support of the Church, and exchange advantages with it; and that the Church should claim, and flourish in claiming and enjoying alliance with the State. The union is not unnatural or impolitic under aristocratic, imperial, or monarchical governments, and it is no discredit to those who believe in them, to declare that the throne and the altar must sink together, must coexist in close alliance, or die in separation. If the Church be *Chang* and the State *Eng*, it is no wonder that both dreads the knife that offers to separate them, for the bland liberty it would give to either might be purchased with the death of both. When paralysis attacks Chang, it becomes a different question for Eng. It is probable that even monarchical constitutions, liberal as they sometimes are, must perish when Church and State are wholly divorced. England's crown will probably not long survive that separation. But we were not born to any Siamese bond of Church and Crown. We set up a free State, and free churches sat themselves up in that State. We began in distinct separation. We have flourished both as to Church and State in that separation, and we have come to believe that civil liberty is impossible without religious liberty, or religious liberty without civil liberty. For the sake of freedom in the Church and freedom in the State, we cannot admit a union here which we respect elsewhere under certain conditions foreign to our own, and might even admit to be politic and wise. When political liberty is not prized nor understood we do not wonder that religious liberty is surrendered, or sought at the expense of the consciences of others. Now, it is certainly natural for those who in a Church that ever craved and possessed in Europe union with the State, should hanker after it here. It is a merely historical fact, and affirmed without disrespect to that Church, that the Catholic Church is based upon theories identical with those which underlie monarchical political institutions. A hierarchy and a nobility correspond—a Pope and an Emperor; Cardinals are Princes; Bishops, Lords! Aristocratic institutions on State and Church both proceed on the theory—true enough in the infancy of society—that the people are incapable of governing themselves. America says to both, it may be so in Europe. It shan't be so here. We are going to try it anyhow. What was true for thousands of years, may be true no longer. We have a new hemisphere, and we are going to have a new era! We believe enough in humanity and its present advance to risk our lives upon the experiment of self-government. We will bravely take all the uncertainties, all the warning doubts from Old World experience, upon our own heads. It may be dangerous, it may be impossible; but we don't believe it, and at any rate we are going to try it. And, as it is illogical and impossible to have a free State without a free Church, we propose to run all the risks for time and eternity connected with the divorce of Church and State. Each tub shall stand on its own bottom—Church and State—and both shall be free. Now, if our respected Roman Catholic citizens believe in only half our theory, we have no power and no right to enforce the other half upon them by any political means. For a free Church means a Church that shall not be forced in any way by the State. But a free State equally means a State that shall not in any way be forced by the Church. The Catholic Church, therefore, may safely teach the capacity of man in America for self-government in politics, and his incapacity for self-government in religion. Some Protestants, I dare say, receive the same belated opinion. But so long as the maintenance of the aristocratic idea in religion does not involve the overthrow of the popular idea in politics, we have not, as an American citizen, a word to say against it. But that it is difficult and perhaps impossible to maintain a disconnection between the church idea of subordination and a plan and purpose of political subordination, it is important to keep in view. American citizens do not propose to allow their political institutions to be sacrificed to any romantic confidence in ecclesiastics, of either a Protestant or Catholic school. We must be on the watch! When, therefore, bishops and archbishops attempt to govern votes and influence legislation by ecclesiastical considerations, we ought all to take the alarm. When any foreign ruler is recognized as having a power in our politics, it is time to look sharply into the theories and practices of those who uphold his right. It is from no hostility to any Church or any class of religionists, from no partiality to any sect or school, but from allegiance to our institutions and to the cause of civil and religious liberty, that we express our sympathy to-night with Italy's glorious emancipation from hierarchical politics in her capital, and America's determination not to see Italy's misfortune, by any address of others or negligence of our own, foisted upon this country. Freedom in the State, freedom in the Church, political liberty, religious liberty are slowly, surely working toward each other in all countries. Alps of long-established custom and ancient necessities have interposed between them, and laid heavy upon them both. They have been sought independently, by different generations and by different reformers in the same generation. They were sought together and at the same time by our fathers. It is political freedom that Italy is seeking. It was religious liberty that Germany was seeking in the days of LUTHER. But really, begin at either end, humanity is always working at the same tunnel, in the same mountain, and at the same tool, for freedom is her own engineer, and her plans have a more than scientific unity. Already the two opposite bands of laborers are, in the tunnel of that Cenis, approaching each other. Their pickaxes are heard by each other through the rocky vail that separates them. May their encouraging halloo piece the granite wall. The first gleam of their torches thrill each other's hearts as their eyes meet. The Alpine range is abolished, and civil and religious liberty rush into each other's arms.

REMARKS OF HORACE GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY was the next speaker, and, after the long-continued applause which greeted his appearance had subsided, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: Among the most memorable public assemblages with which I ever mingled in this City was that one which met in our great Broadway Tabernacle on the 29th of November, 1847, to celebrate, by appropriate congratulations, the movement then just made by which Pope PIUS IX. had identified himself with the great liberal movement then spreading over Italy. There was in the chair the Mayor of the City of New-York, who ought to be here to-night. [Great applause.] There was, on each side of him, the Mayors of Brooklyn and Jersey City, as Vice-Presidents, and associated with them some fifteen or twenty of the most eminent citizens of all parties and all religious denominations. Among those from whom we received letters of sympathy were Ex-President Van Buren and his son, Gen. Van Buren; the President to be, James Buchanan; Thomas M. Benton, William H. Seward, John C. Spencer, Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, and nearly all that was most eminent among the public men, the notable and eminent statesmen of the United States. No party lines divided us, but there was one general spirit of congratulation and joy at the movement which had placed as it were the head of the most venerable Church in the Western Christendom at the head of the great liberal movement in the whole world. Our speakers on that occasion were JAMES W. GERARD, who, I trust, is here to-night, [laughter,] JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and others of our ablest men. I will not speak of the address on that occasion, since I reported it, but the resolutions, which are very brief, wherein New-York poured forth its heart, and, I may say, gave the assent of its understanding also to this great movement, are very brief, and I will ask you to consider those resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we regard with the highest interest the progress of free institutions in all countries, and especially in one to which we are so much indebted as Italy, whose laws and whose military and civil polity have penetrated the institutions of half the modern world.

2. *Resolved*, That the past history and the present condition of the Italians, have made them the objects of peculiar interest with all Christendom. The renown of ancient Rome, the glory of the republics of the Middle Ages, the arts of modern Italy, the mournful history of her struggles and her sufferings, have made her fate an object of especial solicitude with all scholars, all lovers of the beautiful, all admirers of heroic deeds, and all republicans.

3. *Resolved*, That no freeman can look coldly on the present struggle of the Italians for national independence and constitutional liberty; that our hearts have been with them since the first moment when the cry of freedom was uttered, and will beat for them until all Italy is free from Calabria to the Alps.

4. *Resolved*, That we present our most hearty and respectful salutations to the Sovereign Pontiff; that, knowing the difficulties with which he is surrounded at home, and the attacks with which he is menaced from abroad, we honor him more for the mild firmness with which he has overcome the one, and the true spirit with which he has repelled the other.

5. *Resolved*, That the cry of freedom again in Italy is a sound which will summon the brave and the free of all nations to encourage with their voices, and to assist with their strength if need be, the Italian people in their struggle for liberty and independence.

6. *Resolved*, That "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and that the noble attitude of PIUS IX., throwing the vast influence of the Pontificate into the scale of well-attempered freedom, standing as the advocate of peaceful progress, the promoter at once of social amelioration, industrial development and political reform, unmoved by the parade of hostile armies hovering on his borders, hopeful for man, and trusting in God, is the grandest spectacle of our day, full of encouragement and promise to Europe, more grateful to us and more glorious to himself than triumphs on a hundred battle-fields.

So resolved, unanimously, New-York a little more than twenty-three years ago. Many of the men who thus spoke have passed away, some of them are with us. Our Chairman, who could not be present, sent us a word of hopeful and earnest congratulation, [applause,] and regretted that he could not be there. In these twenty-three years, so memorable, so full of grand and living events, there has been, I trust, some progress. Slavery has perished in America, [applause,] serfdom in Russia, [applause,] and with many drawbacks, and some discouragements, we may say, that on the whole, the movement of the human race has been forward. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens: those resolutions expressed our sentiments then—my sentiments still. I think I may fairly say, not proudly with the great Apostle, "I have fought a good fight," but firmly in his good words, "I have kept the faith." I believe that the majority of us have kept the faith. [Applause.] I believe that those sentiments are the sentiments of New-York and our country today, and they who depart from them, they who turn back or who fall back in this great struggle, they shall not be able to cover themselves with the mantle of silence. The world shall yet move on, taking them in or leaving them behind it. These truths shall be proclaimed and established—the general sentiment of enlightened, generous, thoughtful men all over the world, and the world shall yet rejoice in their triumph and in the assent of Potentates and Hierarchs all through Christendom and wherever civilization exists. In that hope I rejoice in the multitude who have come together to-night to testify that, although some are timid, some fearful, that if they appear here it will be the end of their hopes and aspirations. [Laughter.] I know men who ought to have been with us, and who sent silent apologies; believe with us, believe we are all right, but believe it is not quite time, and it is not just right.

Fellow-citizens, the people of New-York believe these sentiments without any but. [Applause.] The word shall go forth, shall be heard by kings, prelates, heard also by the trembling, hoping peoples all over the world, that, the American Republic, by a vast majority of her people, sympathises with Italy, and rejoices that she is united and free. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF REV. WILLIAM ADAMS.

Rev. WM. ADAMS was the next speaker and said:

The Chairman was very kind to put my name upon the programme as one of the speakers upon this occasion, knowing that my heart is full upon this great subject that has brought us together. After this there is but one other speaker, and I feel that the greatest kindness I can do this audience, at this hour, is to take my seat and permit you to hear, before you disperse, our honored citizen, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

REMARKS BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

We are assembled, my friends, to celebrate a new and signal triumph of liberty and constitutional government—not a victory obtained by one religious denomination over another, but the successful assertion of rights which are the natural inheritance of every man born into the world—rights of which no man can divest himself, and which no possible form of government should be allowed to deny its subjects. A great nation, the Italian nation, while yet acknowledging allegiance to the Latin Church, has been moved to strike the fetters of civil and religious thraldom from the inhabitants of the most interesting city of the world, in the midst of their exulting acclamations. We are assembled to re-echo those acclamations. The Government which has just been overthrown in Rome denied to those who had the misfortune to be its subjects every one of the liberties which are the pride and glory of our own country—liberty of the Press, liberty of speech, liberty of worship, liberty of assemblage. It was an iron despotism which, to the scandal of the Christian Church, insisted on persecution as a duty, set the example of persecution to other Catholic countries, and wherever it could make itself obeyed, maintained the obligation of repressing heresy by the law of force. Take a single example of the manner in which the Government was administered. An American lady, an acquaintance of mine, a resident in Rome for several years, was summoned one morning to appear before the Police of that city. She went, accompanied by the American Consul. "You are charged," said the Police Magistrate, "with having sent money to Florence, to be employed in founding a Protestant orphan asylum. What do you say?" "I did send money for that purpose," was the lady's answer. "I did not ask for it; it was brought to me by some ladies, who requested me to forward it to Florence, and I did so; and I take the liberty to say that it is no affair of yours." "Of that you are not to judge," replied the Magistrate. "See that you never repeat the offense." Such was the Government which, to the great joy of the Roman people and the satisfaction of the friends of liberty everywhere, has been overthrown. Was it worthy—I put this question to this assembly—was such a Government worthy to subsist even for an hour? And yet there are those who protest against this change—American citizens, and excellent people among them, who lend their names to a public remonstrance against admitting the people of Rome to the liberties which we enjoy. My friends, is there a single one of these liberties which is not as dear to you as the light of day and the free air of heaven? The liberty of public worship, would you give it up without a mortal struggle? The liberty of discussing openly, in conversation, or by means of the Press, in books or in newspapers, every question which interests the welfare of our race—a liberty of which the poor Romans were not allowed even the shadow—this and the liberty of assembling as we now assemble in vast throngs, thousands upon thousands, to give an expression of public opinion, the significance of which cannot be mistaken—are not these as dear to you as the crimson current that warms your hearts, and are they not worthy to be defended at the risk of your lives? How is it, then, that any citizen of our own country in the enjoyment of these blessings, and prizing them as he must, can protest against their being conferred upon the Roman people—a people nobly endowed by nature, and worthy of a better lot than the slavery they have endured for so many generations? What sort of Protestantism is this? Protestantism in its worst form of misapplication. I should as soon think of protesting against the glorious light of the sun, of protesting against admitting the sweet air of the outer world into a dungeon full of noisome damps and stifling exhalations. I should as soon think of remonstrating with Providence against the return of Spring with its verdure and flowers and promise of harvests, after a long and dreary Winter. Is it possible that those of our countrymen who lend their names to condemn this act of justice to the Roman people, are aware of what they do? My friends, I respect profound religious convictions wherever I meet them. I honor a good life wherever I see it, and I find men of saintly lives in every religious denomination. But when I hear it affirmed that there is a natural alliance between despotism and Christianity, that the necessary prop and support of religion is the law of force, and that the Christian Church should be so organized that its head shall be an absolute temporal monarch, surrounded by a population compelled to be his slaves, I must say to those who make this assertion, whatever be their personal worth, that their doctrine dishonors Christianity, that it brings scandal upon religion, and blasphemes the holy and gracious memory of the Saviour of the world. It is now nearly two centuries and a half since ROGER WILLIAMS established in Rhode Island a Commonwealth on the basis of strict religious equality. That was a little light shining upon the world from a distance, and slow has been the progress of the nations in taking that Commonwealth for an example. Yet, though slow, the progress of religious liberty has been constant; the day of its triumph has arrived; to-night we celebrate its crowning conquest. It was but a little while since that Austria thrust out the priesthood from that partnership in the political power which it had held for centuries. It is not many years since that at Malaga, in Spain, when a heretic died, his corpse was conveyed to the sea-beach amid the hootings of the populace, and that the soil of Spain might not be polluted by his remains, it was buried in the sand at low-water mark, where the waves sometimes uncovered it and swept it out to sea to become the prey of sharks. Now the heretic may erect a temple and pay worship in any part of Spain. Not long since there was no part of Italy in which any worship save that of the Latin Church was permitted. Now, we owe to an eminent Italian statesman the glorious maxim, "A free Church in a free State," and we behold the religious conscience set free from its fetters even in the Eternal City. With the aid of popular education it will remain so forever. When I think of these changes, I am reminded of that grand allegory in one of the Hebrew prophets, in which he read of a stone cut out of the quarry without hands, smiting a gigantic image with a head of gold and legs of iron, and breaking it to pieces, which became like the chaff of the Summer threshing-floors to be carried away by the wind, while the stone that smote the image became a great mountain and filled the whole earth. Thus has the principle of religious liberty, a stone cut out of the quarry without hands—an inspiration of the Most High—smitten the grim tyranny that held the religious conscience in subjection to the law of force, and broken it into fragments, while it is rapidly expanding itself to fill the civilized world. Let us hope that the rubbish left by the demolition of this foul idol, made small as the chaff of the Summer threshing-floors and dispersed by the breath of public opinion, may never be gathered up again and reconstituted, even in the mildest form it ever wore, while the globe on which we tread shall endure.

At the conclusion of Mr. BRYANT'S address, the Chairman rose and said: Before we separate, I deem it right to state to you that I have sent the following dispatch to the King of Italy at Florence: "More than ten thousand American citizens are celebrating, to-night, the union of Rome with Italy, and send congratulations." [Immense and prolonged applause.]

COMMISSIONER PARKER'S REPLY.

A Straight-forward Letter to the Secretary of the Interior—Answer to the Charges of Fraud Brought Against Him—How a General Indian War was Prevented.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following important letter to the Secretary of the Interior, from Commissioner PARKER, in regard to the charges of fraud in the purchase and transportation of goods for the Indian service last Summer, will be forwarded today.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE }
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Jan. 12, 1871. }

SIR: During my necessary absence in the Indian Territory, whither I had gone, under your orders, to attend the General Council of the Indian tribes of that Territory, a letter addressed to you by Hon. WM. WELCH, of Philadelphia, was published in many of the daily prints, alleging frauds in the purchase and transportation of goods for the Indian service during the past year. I did not see this letter until my return to the States, near the close of December. I also subsequently learned that the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives had been ordered to investigate the same. I deem it, therefore, my duty, in justice to myself, to briefly reply to some of the allegations in said letter, and respectfully to request that the reply be filed in your department. The allegations of fraud relate principally to contracts entered into for beef and flour, and the transportation of Indian goods to points on the Missouri River, principally for the Sioux of Dakota. The charges are very general and cannot therefore be answered as specifically as might be desired. To a proper and fair understanding of the action of this office, in entering into contracts for beef and flour, it is necessary to explain that an arrangement existed with the commissary branch of the army to feed Indians, the Sioux of Dakota not included, until July 1, 1870, the same to be paid for out of the appropriation of April 10, 1869, of $2,000,000, "to enable the President to maintain the peace among and with the various tribes, bands and parties of Indians, and to promote civilization among said Indians, bring them, where practicable, upon reservations, relieve their necessities, and encourage their efforts at self-support." The Sioux of Dakota, the Southern Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, and the Kowas, and Comanches, whom the Peace Commission of 1867 had located about agencies they had established, received most of the benefit of this arrangement. All familiar with Indian affairs will admit that these tribes of Indians are among the wildest and most warlike of the remaining Indians of the United States. The inducement held out to them to cease their warfare against the citizens of the United States and settle upon reservations, was that they should be clothed and fed, and ultimately taught the useful arts pertaining to civilized life. A large portion of these Indians had been thus located and fed and clothed for more than eighteen months previous to July 1, 1870, and during that time a comparative peace had been maintained along the Western frontier. It was known and admitted by all who had dealings with them that it was only the food and clothing that kept them about the agencies; and it was the unceasing apprehension of all that the moment their supplies ceased, they would abandon their agencies and at once resume their nomadic habits, taking from citizens whatever they might fancy, and inaugurating a war, if deemed to their advantage. In the month of June last but little prospect existed of passing the Indian Appropriation bill before the 1st of July, at which time the arrangement with the Commissary Department was to terminate. In May and June, 1870, RED CLOUD, SPOTTED TAIL, and other Sioux visited Washington, to secure better understanding with the authorities of the United States respecting their future. They were assured that if they stayed upon their reservations and remained at peace they would be fed and clothed. The Indians then complained that they had not been either well fed or sufficiently clothed. No positive promise upon any matter presented by them was made on behalf of the Indian Office, as everything depended upon the action of Congress on the Indian Appropriation bill, then pending in that body. The fact was patent to the Indian Office, and all familiar with our relations to the Indians above named, that, unless something was done to continue their subsistence after the 1st of July, that they would very soon thereafter abandon the agencies around which they had located, return to the Plains, and again commence their predatory habits. The Indian agents then in Washington stated positively that in case of failure to continue the supplies the Indians would commence depredating and perhaps inaugurate a general Indian war. Such a result was not to be desired. The large expenditures of money and labor which had resulted in producing a comparative peace and safety along most of the Indian frontier was not to be recklessly thrown away. The Indian Office felt that the country demanded that peace should continue to exist, and that the horrors attendant upon an Indian war should be averted. There was but one sentiment respecting Indian affairs, and that was the continuance of peace. To obtain subsistence for the Sioux alone, required time. Their treaty stipulated certain supplies for them, and they demanded it in person as well as through their agents. The treaties with the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes and the Kiowas and Comanches embrace no stipulation of subsistence for them and is a serious oversight, as without it peace cannot long be maintained. Up to June 15, 1870, no Indian appropriations had passed, and deeming it of the utmost importance that immediate steps should be taken to keep up the Indian supplies, I looked about to find some responsible party who could furnish the necessary supplies within a limited time, and take the risks of appropriations being made to pay for the same.

THE CONTRACTOR, HIS WORK AND PAY.

Among the many persons who were either recommended by friends or applied in person to do the required work I selected Mr. BOSLER. I had no particular personal knowledge of him, but he was represented to me as having at different times supplied the army posts on the Missouri; had also had some dealings with the Peace Commission, in the matter of furnishing supplies for them during their negotiations with the Indians, and was generally familiar with every difficulty to be overcome in contracting on the Missouri River. The manner in which he executed his contract fully justifies the confidence the office placed in him. An abundance of good provisions was soon supplied. The Indians did not abandon the agencies, and an apprehended expensive Indian war was arrested. But it is alleged that the prices for beef and flour were too high. To this I can only say that with the information the office then possessed, they did not seem extravagant. Preceding July 1, 1869, Gen. HARNEY, acting under the sanction of the Peace Commission, paid for beef 7 90-100 cents per pound, gross weight, for feeding these same Indians. The same Commission paid 6 cents at Fort Laramie. I was also credibly informed that the Commissary Department were paying 5 cents for beef at Fort Randall; 5 90-100 at Fort Rice, and had at times paid as high as 7 cents per pound at the latter place. Five cents had been paid for the beef in Sioux City, and in 1869 the Commissary Department, under its arrangement with the Indian Office, was getting beef for 4 44-100 cents. In 1867 the Peace Commission paid for flour $6 per 100 pounds; in 1868 Indian Commissioner TAYLOR paid $6 50 per 100 pounds, delivered at the Ponca and Yankton Agencies; $9 at Crow Creek; $11 at Fort Sully, near which the Cheyenne Agency is now located, and $12 50 at Fort Rice, near which is the Grand River Agency. Superintendent S. M. JANNEY has paid during the past Summer, for use at the Santee Agency, $3 35 per 100 pounds. Gen. HARNEY, while in charge of these Indians, had paid 5½ cents for flour delivered in Sioux City, and 11 cents delivered at the Whetstone Agency. I was also informed that the Commissary Department was paying for its flour, during the past Summer, $3 35 per 100 pounds, or thereabout. No arrangement beyond July 1, 1870, could be made with the Commissary Department for feeding the Indians. They would make no agreement until assured by an appropriation by Congress in bulk which the result shows did not occur. Hence it was evident that there was an emergency demanding not only immediate action, but action which would not properly be subject to the rule of ordinary purchases or contracts, because the time within which a large amount of beef and flour must be delivered at points remote from the depots of supply was very short, less than a month, and a large amount of capital, some $300,000, must be risked upon the contingency of a future appropriation, an investment which would not be made at any rate by a majority of those governed by the regular rules of trade, and while other contracts and purchases in the same locality are presented as giving a scale of prices, and this purchase is submitted without hesitation to their test, it should be borne in mind that they were made in the main when there were funds in the hands of the parties contracting or applicable for their payment. Such being my general information and impressions at the time in arranging terms with Mr. BOSLER, I feel confident that the bargain was not a bad one. As before stated he promptly executed his work. No fault has ever been found by the Indians with the quality of the supplies he furnished, or that the quantity was deficient except in the weight of beef at the Cheyenne Agency, referred to in said letter. The papers show that at this time the agency scales were out of repair; that every precaution was then taken in the manner practiced at frontier posts to get at a correct average weight of the cattle, and experts were called in from Fort Sully to assist in the matter. There was no suspicion of fraud in the manner of arriving at the weight, and the contractor had a right to expect pay for weights thus agreed on.

THE PRICE PAID FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Respecting the transportation, to which reference is also made as being high, and, therefore, conclusive of fraud, I reply that nearly all the Indian freight, consisting of annuity goods and some other supplies, reached Sioux City in October, at a time when navigation on the Upper Missouri had nearly ceased on account of low water and the near approach of cold weather, and I made the very best terms I could with the most responsible parties running boats on the upper river to insure the certain delivery of the Indian freight. The prices paid, in my judgment, were reasonable, and will compare favorably with what has been paid in former years, and that paid by the army for the Fall months of the present year. It must be borne in mind that the season was late; all Indian freight was bound to be taken up to their respective destinations or endless trouble would be the result of failure, and water transportation was cheaper than by land, though both were high.

CONDUCT OF THE WHETSTONE AGENT.

Respecting the allegation made that Capt. POOLE, then agent at the Whetstone Agency, refused to receive the cattle because he had an abundant supply on hand, and yet was ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to receive the cattle, I reply that no one was more urgent than Capt. POOLE, while in Washington with SPOTTED TAIL and his party, that there should be no interregnum of supplies at his agency. He repeatedly stated that he should be out of everything after July 1, and his representations had certainly much weight in controlling the action of the Indian Office at this time, he having but recently left his agency. Upon returning, he repeated his request by telegraph from Sioux City, saying that he should be out of subsistence for his people on or about the 1st of July. On the same day he was notified that the Department had made definite arrangements to supply his as well as the other agencies on the Missouri River. Yet a few days after he telegraphs that he had an abundance of cattle, which, it seems, he had received from the commissary contractor, but of which this office had no notice or information, and when, therefore, those contracted for by the office reached there, he declined to receive them, having already acted upon the information of Capt. POOLE and other agents. Contracted as stated, the office could not legally recede, and therefore ordered him to receive the cattle, and sent letters to other agents to do the same. The information upon which the office acted was, in all cases, positive that supplies were getting short.

WHY THE INDIAN BOARD WAS NOT CONSULTED.

Respecting the allegation that the Board of Indian Commissioners were not consulted in the purchases made of beef and flour, I have only to say that the act authorizing such consultation and inspection passed on the 15th of July, 1870, while the contract complained of was made June 17, 1870, nearly one month preceding the passage of the act. Respecting the enormous profits made by the contractors, I can say that I know nothing about it. They will probably be called by the Committee of the House charged with the investigation of this matter to reveal the price paid by them to execute their contracts and the profits they made.

THE MOTIVE OF THE CHARGES.

In conclusion, I desire to express a conviction which has forced itself upon my mind, that these gratuitous charges upon the Indian Office are but a determination to carry out certain theories put forth by Mr. WELSH in 1869. It will be recollected that in April, 1869, President GRANT appointed Mr. WELSH as one of the Indian Commissioners authorized to be appointed under the act of Congress of April 10, 1869. He then claimed that the expenditure of all Indian appropriations was also intended to be placed in the hands of said Commission. To this proposition Hon. J. D. COX, then Secretary of the Interior, and myself, dissented, and in this we were sustained by the President. He then resigned from the Commission, and has since labored as a voluntary agent, it seems, keeping a watchful eye upon the transactions of the Indian Office, with a view to detecting irregularities and exposing them, and thereby taking from it the management of the Indian funds. The determination of the President to call in the religious element of the country to aid in the management of Indian affairs, and the Episcopal Society, of which Mr. WELSH is a prominent member, having had assigned to them most of the Dakota District as their special field of labor, has opened the most plausible pretext to renew the attempt of 1869, at least so far as that Society has acquired jurisdiction in Dakota, notwithstanding the Indian Office has maintained the peace and kept the Indians comparatively quiet there and elsewhere. I will not assert that he and his associates, or any other religious organization, are not as competent to manage and disburse Indian funds as the Indian Bureau; but there being at present no law authorizing such a course, the Bureau is bound to repell all such attempts. Since the accession of President GRANT to the office of Chief Executive of the nation, the Indian Bureau has been conducted solely and wholly with a view to the maintenance of peace and the avoidance of expensive and horrible Indian wars, the amelioration of their condition, and their advancement in civilization. I also think it proper to remark that during the past and preceding year, the communications from Mr. WELSH relative to Indian affairs have not always been couched in those terms which might be expected from one not authorized to dictate or control; but as there was a probability that his motive was a desire to promote the welfare of the Indians, his wishes have, as far as the same were practicable and not incompatible with existing laws, been complied with.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed,) ELY S. PARKER, Commissioner.
To Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, Secretary of the Interior.

What the Good Samaritans Are Doing.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria, of this State, held their second quarterly session for this year in the village of Irvington, on the Hudson, yesterday, in the hall of Sunnyside Lodge. The session was opened in the usual form, Grand Chief JONATHAN MASON presiding, with the following officers present: P. G. C. Charles Latour, G. V. C. Issac Shurtz, G. Sec. H. Holbrook, G. Treas. C. A. Guinand, G. Con. H. Russell, pro tem. G. Prelate, Rev. Wm. Smith, pro tem, G. Sent. E. F. Garrison, G. P. D. Miss Fannie Snedicker, D. G. C. Associate, Mrs. Mary Morgan, G. D. of F. Miss Everett, G. D. of L. Mrs. J. F. Garrison, G. D. of Con. Mrs. Chambers.

There were also present P. G. C. Col. J. D. Graham, N. G. Sec. Russell, and other prominent members of the Order. The Grand Chief appointed the following as a Committee on Credentials: J. D. Graham and Misses Everett and Holder, who reported the following lodges represented by delegates: Washington, Latour, Grace, Hope, Brevoort, St. Johns, Perseverance, Sunnyside, Prospect, Morning Star and Covenant.

The Grand Chief then read his report, which showed that the Order had gained six new lodges and had made rapid progress during the past quarter, and that all the lodges in the State (forty in number) were in a prosperous condition, and that the Order was gaining in influence and in popularity in this as well as other States. The Grand Secretary and Treasurer also read reports which showed the finances to be in a healthy condition. All three reports were referred to Brothers WALKER, GUINAND and CAMPBELL, who examined them and recommended their adoption, together with several resolutions which, if adopted, will tend to the advancement of the Order in the State.

Exhibition of Ladies' Needle-Work—Darning and Patching.

An exhibition of a novel character is opened for a few days at the agricultural warerooms of Messrs. ORANGE JUDD & Co., No. 245 Broadway. A few weeks ago this firm offered premiums for the best specimens of darned garments and of darned stockings. Under each class the premiums were $15, $10, $5, $3 and $1 50. These were offered to girls of any age, up to sixteen years. A second set of the same prices was offered to ladies of any age, over sixteen years. Over 1,300 pieces have been contributed from almost every part of the Union, principally the North and West.

The Committee of Awards is composed of eighteen ladies, who are divided into sub committees, to inspect and award on the several classes of articles.

The ladies of the Committee are Mrs. A. K. Sandford, No. 57 Greene-street; Miss Amelia Truston, No. 119 East Thirtieth-street; Miss Helen Miles, No. 245 West Twenty-third-street; Miss Eleanor Bruling, No. 332 West Twenty-third-street; Miss Carrie Crawford, No. 305 West Eighteenth-street; Miss Carrie McAllister, No. 128 Allen-street; Mrs. Frederick Holstein, No. 94 Suffolk-street; Mrs. Rev. J. N. Shaffer, No. 61 Park-street; Mrs. Eliza E. Ryer, No. 21 Barrow-street; Mrs. Alexander H. Mead, No. 73 West Thirty-sixth-street; Mrs. J. Crouch, No. 112 Macdougal-street; Mrs. Peter Smith, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue; Miss Katie Crook, No. 14 West Fifty-first-street; Miss Runkle, New-Jersey; Orange Judd, Flushing, L. I.; W. T. Hemmanway, Flushing, L. I.; Miss Ada F. Gooding, Flushing, L. I.; Miss S. J. Pritchard, Waterbury, Conn.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 12.—The market was quiet and steady during the day. The following table shows the condition during the day:

	11½ A. M.	1¼ P. M.
Consols for money	92¼@92⅜	92⅜
Consols for account	92¼@92⅜	92⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	89⅝	89⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	89⅜	89⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	88½	88½
United States 10-40s	88	88
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	114	114
Erie Railway Shares	18½	18½
Atlantic & Gt. West. R. R. Shares	28½	28½

[The closing quotations were not received last night.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—1¼ P. M.—COTTON opened dull, and tended downward; Middling Uplands, 7½d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8¼d.; sales, 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—California White, 11s. 7d.; Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1 New Spring, 10s.@10s. 6d.; Red Winter, 10s. 10d. Corn—No. 2 Mixed New, 32s. LARD, 58s. 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 12—1¼ P. M.—LINSEED-OIL, £29@£29 5s. Common RESIN, 6s. 3d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—FLOUR steady and quiet. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 28; one car White Michigan, $1 50. CORN quiet; sales of car lots New at 65c. OATS dull and nominal at 53c.@54c. RYE inactive; held at 90c. BARLEY active and strong; sales 15,000 bushels Canada on private terms; 85c.@$1 quoted, as to quality, for Canada and Western. SEEDS neglected; medium Clover held at about $8 40; Timothy, $6@$6 25. Other articles dull and unchanged. THE CATTLE market continues dull, and holders are compelled to make sacrifices in order to effect sales. The receipts are approximating those of last week. 315 cars against 363. The sales of the day were 28 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,306 lbs., at $6; 46 do., 1,338 lbs., $6; 140 do., 1,399 lbs., $6 92; 18 Ohio, 1,070 lbs., $5; 50 do., 1,213 lbs., $6; 34 do., 1,253 lbs., $6 37½; 49 Illinois, 1,273 lbs., $6 50; 84 do., 1,213 lbs., $6; 73 do., 1,228 lbs., $6; 36 do., 1,280 lbs., $5 62½; 17 do., 1,064 lbs., $6; 10 do., 1,074 lbs., $5 75; 20 do., 1,207 lbs., $6 25; 18 do., 1,075 lbs., $6 25. SHEEP active and ¼c.@⅜c. higher than last week; sales, 2,177 head, as follows: 189 Michigan, averaging 84 lbs., at $4 37½; 256 Canada, 126 lbs., $6 50; 256 do., 149 lbs., $7 25; 310 Ohio, 81 lbs., $4 62½; 171 do., 94 lbs., $5 75; 108 do., 97 lbs., $5 75; 196 do., 87 lbs., $5 25; 191 Indiana, 86 lbs., $5 12½. HOGS falling off in price; offers for round lots were made, today, at $6 25; no takers; sales, 95 head, averaging 214 lbs., at $6 50; 53 do., 323 lbs., $6 60; 71 do., 247 lbs., $6 45, and 51 do., 300 lbs., $6.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—COTTON in active demand and advancing; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c. FLOUR steady, and in moderate demand. WHEAT steady, and in moderate demand. CORN heavy; receipts depress market; sales at 51c.@52c. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY steady, and in moderate demand; sales at 90c.@$1. PROVISIONS firm generally, not offered to any extent; 500 bbls. MESS PORK sold at $20, seller March; little demand on spot. BULK MEATS held at 7¾c. for Shoulders; 9¾c. for Clear Rib; 10¼c. for Clear Sides; demand light. LARD in speculative demand, and higher; large sales at 11¾c.@12c., closing at 11¾c.@12c. for Steam and Kettle. BACON unchanged. Green MEATS, 6¼c.@8¾c. for Shoulders and Sides; 11@11½c. for Hams. Live HOGS active; sales at $6 80@$7; receipts, 16,000 head. WHISKY quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 2, $1 13@$1 13¼; during the afternoon, quiet and unchanged. CORN active at 44¾c.@45c.; during the afternoon, unchanged. OATS quiet at 46c. for No. 2. RYE firm. BARLEY dull at 80c. HIGHWINES steady at 85c. PROVISIONS active and firmer. MESS PORK, $19 87½. LARD, 11¾c. Dressed HOGS active and firm at $7 25. Live HOGS active and firm at $5 90@$6 35. CATTLE dull. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,060 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 26,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—COTTON firm at 14c. FLOUR firm for low grades; Superfine Winter, $4 25@$4 50; Double Extra Winter, $4 90@$5 05. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 18@$1 18½. CORN and OATS firmer. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. RYE, TOBACCO and HEMP, nothing done. HIGHWINES easier at 88c. BAGGING, 25c. PROVISIONS more active; Pork, $19 50; Bulk Shoulders, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 16c. LARD firm at 12c. for prime. HOGS quiet at $6@$6 40. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR firm; demand moderate; Extras, $4@$5 37½; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 50@$7 25; Fancy, $7 50@$8. WHEAT firm; Indiana Red, unchanged; Amber, $1 63. RYE unchanged; 95c. CORN less active; Yellow, unchanged; Mixed Western at 73c.@74c. OATS in fair demand at 56c.@58c. GROCERIES unchanged. PETROLEUM advancing; owing to falling off in production; Crude, 17c.; Refined, 23½c.@23¾c. WHISKY very quiet; Western Iron offered at 93c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 16; No. 2 at $1 14. OATS dull at 43c. for No. 2. CORN scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 48c. RYE, 73c. for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. MESS PORK, $19. Dressed HOGS higher; sales at $7 25. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged; sales, 32 hhds. FLOUR weak. COTTON steady; Middling, 13½c. FLOUR and GRAIN dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS active. MESS PORK, $20 50. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12c.; Bulk Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11c. LARD, 12c. WHISKY quiet at 86c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—COTTON steady; in fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 14,079 bales; gross, 14,728 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 14,960 bales; to Bremen, 3,435 bales; to Genoa, 3,417 bales; to Vera Cruz, 972 bales; sales, 6,300 bales; stock, 214,162 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 12.—COTTON dull at 14¼c.@14¾c.; receipts, 1,940 bales; shipments, 2,645 bales. FLOUR firm and scarce at $6@$8 50. CORN steady at 60c. OATS firm and scarce at 50c. PORK quiet and unchanged; Bulk Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Sides, 10c.@11c.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 12.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 167 bales; exports, coastwise, 202 bales; sales, 111 bales; stock, 2,341 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 2,112 bales; exports, coastwise, 226 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 26,489 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Australia	Jan. 14	New-York	Glasgow
Rhein	Jan. 14	New-York	Bremen
City of Washington	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA.

Rapidan	Jan. 14	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Washington*, at 9:30 A. M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45, North River, until 11:20 A. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Rhein*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M., 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 12—*In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool*.—Miss Munn, Miss Hayal, W. Linder, Dr. F. Coar, Dr. W. R. Paton, Mr. Watson, Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Tregent and 2 infants, Miss Robertson, J. Hayne, C. L. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Noten, Mr. Salmon, Miss Levey, Mr. Tregent, Mr. Hirsch, Mr. Leibmann, Mr. Rummell, Mr. Flammel, J. B. Honrood, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Wolf, 2 infants and servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. Andrach, J. Campbell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....7:23 | Sun sets........4:55 | Moon rises.12:09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:29 | Gov. Island...1:18 | Hell Gate...2:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Missouri, Palmer, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; William P. Clyde, Sturgis, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ships Washington, Chase, Liverpool, Charles L. Wright & Co.; Jessore, (Br.,) Sanford, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Ebenezer, (Norw.,) Olsen, Alexandria, Funch, Edye & Co.; Schamyl, Snow, Brindest and a market, Fabbri & Chauncey; Mayflower, Hotchkiss, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Joseph Howe, (Br.,) Wilson, Cork or Falmouth for orders, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Helen O. Phinney, Boyd, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Detmar, (N. G.,) Wenke, Cuxhaven for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Vincent J. Wallace, (Br.,) Allen, Jacmel, S. C. Loud & Co.; A. L. Putnam, West, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.; S. A. Hammond, Westgate, Cienfuegos; David Babcock, Colcord, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Sparkling Sea, Falkenburg, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; E. B. Wharton, Bursell, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Blackstone, Mills, Providence; Ben. Davis, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; P. S. Smith, Robinson, Boston.

Arrived.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria 7th inst., with mdse., &c., to Geo. B. Merrick. Had to cut the way through the ice to Aquia Creek; saw a schr. ashore below the creek; looked like a fisherman; was partly dismasted.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mary Sandford, Chadwick, Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana Jan. 7, with mdse. to F. Alexandre & Sons. Had strong head winds and sea.

Ship Riverdale, (of Liverpool,) Carter, Calcutta Sept. 22, with linseed, &c., to Munsinger & Pitzipio. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 19; St. Helena Dec. 2, and crossed the equator Dec. 13, in lon. 30 30 W. For the first two ds. out experienced very strong S. W. monsoons; after that to Bermuda had fine weather; from thence had strong N. W. and N. E. gales; stove bulwarks and split sails. Dec. 1, lat. 17 52 S., lon. 3 54 W., spoke bark Helenah, from Amoy for Georgetown, British America, 86 ds. out; Dec. 2, lat. 15 44 S., lon. 5 34 W., exchanged signals with ship Gerenge, from Calcutta for Liverpool, 20 ds. out.

Ship Bessie Parker, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cox, Brito Ferry 47 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather; Dec. 6, lat. 40 59, lon. 31 36, Peter Smith, a native of Glasgow, aged 25 years, and Thomas Zinvel, a native of Austria, aged 36 years, fell, with the fore royal mast, overboard, and were drowned.

Bark Hedwig, (Swe.,) Hammargrew, Batavia 81 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Wendt, Teteus & Bockmann. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 23; crossed the equator Dec. 17, in lon. 38. Had fine weather to Cape Hatteras, and has been 7 ds. from thence with strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Bark Loch Awe, (of London,) Farquhar, Passaroceang Oct. 10, with sugar, &c., to Mackey & Philips. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 14; arr. at St. Helena Dec. 2, and left same date; crossed the equator Dec. 13, in lon. 30. Had fine weather up to the last week, afterward had strong N. W. winds.

Bark Stella, (of Greenock,) Irvine, Pernambuco 32 ds., with sugar to Napier & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 14, in lon. 35 30. Had fine weather up to Cape Hatteras; has been 9 ds. from thence with strong westerly winds and snow. Jan. 4, lat. 37 20, lon. 74 07 W., exchanged longitude with brig Lima, (Br.,) from Demerara for New-York.

Brig Sleipner, (Norw.,) Andersen, Seville 65 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Had fine weather to lat. 30, lon. 65, thence experienced strong gales from all points of the compass; Dec. 31, lat. 35, lon. 65 40, fell in with schr. John Randolph, Snow, from San Blas for New-York, with flag of distress flying and with loss of sails, bulwarks stove, and short of provisions; lowered a boat and supplied her with the same: the J. R. had been knocking about in that condition for 14 ds.; would try and reach Bermuda; Jan. 2, in the Gulf Stream, passed brig G. L. Pye, of St. John, N. B., bound E.

Brig J. M. Beard, (Br.,) Carter, Liverpool 48 ds., with mdse. to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Anna Sanders, (Hol.,) Heuvel, Montevideo 84 ds., with hides, &c., to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to Wm. H. L. Hughes. Crossed the equator Nov. 24, in lon. 28 52; since then experienced strong N. E. and N. W. gales; has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras. Dec. 31, lat. 33 30, lon. 72, in a heavy gale, commencing at W. and S., then hauling to N. W., lost jibboom. Nov. 29, lat. 9 52, lon. 36 40, passed ship Golden State, hence for Shanghai.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Calabria, for Liverpool; Missouri, for Havana via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Hatteras, for Norfolk; bark Mayflower, for Barbados.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—Arr. steam-ship Ontario, from Liverpool; barks Chineserin, from Iquique; Ocean Eagle, from Pensacola; brigs Mary Le Blanc, from St. Marie; Josephine, from Pensacola; schr. William, from Omoa.

Below—Bark Warren Hallett, from Cape de Verde.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 12.—Arr. schrs. Willie Martin, from New-York; Lizzie Car, Belfast.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed out the steamer Leipsic, for Bremen; bark J. Steele, for Rotterdam; ship Ocean, for Bremen; bark Manitou and brig Arrelo, for West Indies.

HOLME'S HOLE, Jan. 10.—Arr. schrs. Adelbert, Richmond, Va., Boston.

Sld. barks Chineserin, Samuel E. Spring, Ocean Eagle; brigs Mary Le Blanc, (Br.,) Josephine, and George Burnham; schrs. L. T. Knight, Idella Small, Montebello, (Br.,) William, (Br.,) R. Leach, and Adelbert.

Jan. 11, A. M.—Arr. brig Albert, Shields Nov. 5; passed Land's End 12th, for Boston; was driven into the Bay of Biscay with heavy N. and W. gales, and was obliged to carry all possible sail to weather Cape Finisterre; split sails, started booby-hatch, and swept decks of everything movable. Also arr. schrs. John Griffith, for Boston; Statesman, Elizabethport, do.; Grecian, New-Bedford, Lincolnville.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 12.—The schr. Redington, Rockland for Richmond, loaded with lime, ran ashore on Monday night 12 miles S. of Cape Henry. The vessel is tight.

Spoken.

Nov. 13th, by bark Hedwig, in lat. 27 53, lon. 46, ship Early Morn, (Br.,) from Mauritius for Cork, 6 ds. out.

Oct. 23, by bark Loch Awe, in lat. 24 07, lon. 68 48 E., ship Glenallen, (of Glasgow,) from Manila for New-York.

Disaster.

British bark Sarah M. Smith, from Liverpool, for Boston, is ashore on Shovelfull Shoal. She lies easy and does not leak; an attempt was made to pull her off this morning, but it failed. More of her cargo will be discharged, and she is expected to be got off to-night.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA—Arr. 12th instant, steam-ship City of Merida, Deakin, Vera Cruz, via Sisal, to sail for New-York same date.

RUPTURE

CURED by Dr. Sherman's Patent Appliance and Rupture Curative, without the injury experienced from the use of trusses. Pamphlets illustrating bad cases of rupture before and after cure, with other information of interest to the ruptured, mailed on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, No. 697 Broadway, New-York.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

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FIRST MORTGAGE

LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS

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NORTHERN

PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, FIRST, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling-stock, and all equipments; SECOND, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, and J. EDGAR THOMSON, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM, or (1.10,) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income ONE-THIRD, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.

FOR SALE BY

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON,

Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country.

MIDLAND BONDS

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$100, $500 and $1,000.

These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are secured by a first mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New-York, and their issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about $40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 220 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

FULL-PAID STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT	$6,500,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CONVERTIBLE BONDS	600,000
MORTGAGE BONDS, $20,000 PER MILE ON 345 MILES	6,900,000
TOTAL	$14,000,000

EQUAL TO $40,000 PER MILE.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.

The liberal subscriptions to the Convertable Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give the most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter of the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October from all sources were $43,709 17, equal to $524,510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main Line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles; New-Berlin Branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney, under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from $375,000 to $450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earnings of $899,510 04. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings $449,755 02, which is $214,555 02 in excess of interest of the bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New-York. Yours truly,

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequaled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most profitable railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.

For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other current securities, by

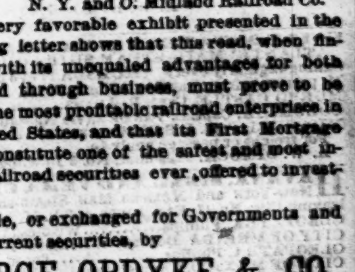
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON

AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



THE

New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic

RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is *more than three-quarters built*, and will be completed in the spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION IS CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as waiter or coachman; City or country; best of City reference for either capacity can be given. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d st.